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## BOTH CANDIDATES RENEW PLEDGE TO AID SUFFRAGISTS

Senator Harding Seeks Advice  
as to Best Means to Employ  
in Tennessee—Governor Cox  
Promises to Use Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio—Warren G. Harding, Republican presidential nominee, has wired John G. Houck, state senator and chairman of the Republican state committee of Tennessee, that he will welcome advice as to whether he can aid in assuring ratification of the woman's suffrage amendment by the Tennessee Legislature. At the same time, Senator Harding sent a message to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, assuring her that efforts are being made to encourage the Republicans in the Tennessee Legislature to join in the effort to consummate ratification.

"With the approach of a decision by the General Assembly of Tennessee on the matter of ratifying the suffrage amendment to the federal Constitution, I would like to be advised as to poll of Republican members," Senator Harding wired Mr. Houck. "I cling to the belief that Tennessee Republicans are in a position to serve both party and country by effecting ratification. Will welcome advice as to whether I can aid in securing this act of justice to the women citizenship of our Nation."

### Reassurance Given

Senator Harding's message to Mrs. Catt was in response to an appeal from Mrs. Catt and Mrs. George Fort Milton, president of the Tennessee League of Women Voters, urging him to assist in assuring ratification by Tennessee. "No discouragement is voiced here," he wired Mrs. Catt.

On July 29, Winfield Jones, chairman of the executive committee of the Harding-Coolidge Club of Washington, District of Columbia, wired Senator Harding asking that he send personal telegrams to Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature asking them to support ratification. The following day the Senator sent this reply to Mr. Jones:

"You can understand why I cannot consistently urge Tennessee legislators to vote for ratification without knowing their reasons for such commitments as they may have made. The situation is being reported to national headquarters, where it will be given attention at once." It was stated at Harding's headquarters that there is no inconsistency between this message and the Senator's recent action.

The message, it was stated, resulted from a canvass of the Tennessee situation as made by the Republican national committee.

### Address to Veterans

Speaking at the twenty-second annual reunion of the Fourth Ohio Regiment, Veterans of the Spanish-American War, Senator Harding declared: "I don't want a council of foreign powers at any time, for any reason, to summon the sons of America to battle. There is a curious contradiction in the Spanish-American War. We would not have made war for humanity's sake if treachery had not blown up the battleship Maine. That was the incident which set America aflame, the great impelling spirit was the defense of America and American's rights."

"I know I have been criticized for what I have said about our part in the world war, though I believe we have played our part in upholding democracy throughout the world. The simple honest truth is we did not go to war until American rights had been violated and then we went to war to defend American rights. If you will only keep that in mind we can know that more than 100,000,000 of people

will give their all, all of treasure, all of soul, all of life, to defend this great republic."

### Governor Cox Pledges Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DAYTON, Ohio—Governor Cox has received a message from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, suffrage leader, to the effect that suffrage will be a lost cause if the leaders of both parties do not do their utmost to assist the women in presenting their cause to the Legislature of Tennessee.

In response, Governor Cox assured Mrs. Catt that he was making further moves to induce the adoption of the amendment now under consideration by the Tennessee lawmakers.

Later, Governor Cox had another conference with Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker, of the National Woman's Party. The suffrage question was discussed generally, and special attention given the critical situation of the cause in Tennessee.

## REVIEW OF RULING ON DRY LAW ASKED

Petition Filed for New Jersey

Brewer Requesting Supreme  
Court to Reconsider Decision  
on Validity of Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A petition filed with the Supreme Court yesterday, William D. Guthrie and Elihu Root, counsel for Christian Feigenbaum, brewer, of Newark, New Jersey, asking for a reconsideration of the court's decision on the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act, contended that the amendment was intended to deal only with intoxicating liquors and that beer containing an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent was not intoxicating.

"There is no record of any important modern case involving such vital questions being disposed of by a court of final resort without explaining its conclusions," the petitioners set forth. "Not only is it quite unprecedented in the history of this court, for it thus to dispose without opinion of great constitutional questions, but as emphasized by Mr. Justice McKenna in his dissenting opinion, it is difficult to measure the force of the conclusions stated by the court or the deductions properly to be drawn upon them."

"Furthermore, the conclusions do not completely answer questions actually involved in the litigation and submitted for decision."

"As stated by the learned chief justice in his concurring opinion, the court was deciding a case of great magnitude and passing upon an amendment to the Constitution of the United States dealing with the powers and duties of the national and state governments, and intimately concerning the welfare of the people."

Commenting on the amendment the petitioners declared that the meaning and effect of such an amendment was necessarily "the subject of discussion and concern in the forum of public opinion, and the failure of the court to assign any reasons for its decision has tended naturally to invite criticism and create much public dissatisfaction. It seems, therefore, that it is not irrelevant or improper to urge, in spite of a plea for a rehearing, that public opinion has been doubted and challenged the fitness of summarily deciding and disposing of a great constitutional controversy, involving vast property interests and long established legitimate industries, and intimately concerning the welfare of the whole people, without disclosing the reasons for such disposition."

The attempt to reopen the liquor question at this time will be seized upon as particularly opportune by the men who desire to see it injected into the political campaign.

## BRITAIN READY TO MAKE SACRIFICES

Premier Declares Ireland Must  
Also Give Up Extravagant  
Ideals and Demands—Soldiers  
Must Be Protected

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—In an excited House on Thursday night the new Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill passed its second reading. The debate opened by Mr. Bonar Law, who moved the guillotine resolution that the measure should be voted on within four hours from the commencement of the debate. He pointed out that, in three important districts, Cork, Waterford and Galway, the assizes could not be held because of the absence of jurists through intimidation, and for that reason alone it was necessary to have some form of justice in Ireland.

During the five weeks ending July 31, 17 courthouses and 85 police barracks had been destroyed and 114 raids had been made on the mails. Some arrests have been made for murder, but up till now not one single conviction had been obtained for all the murders which had taken place in Ireland. Since the beginning of last year until July 31, 73 policemen had been killed and 119 wounded. Five soldiers had been killed and 37 wounded and 18 civilians had been killed during the same period. Mr. Bonar Law deplored this condition of affairs and could imagine nothing which was more brutal and more cowardly than for men with arms concealed to shoot the policemen in the back, men of their own race and creed who were only doing their duty.

### Resentment at Outrages

The very fact that an attempt was made to describe murder by another name and to make excuses for it, as if it were a political action, must demoralize the whole life of any country where such excuses could be made. Unless he entirely misjudged the feeling of his countrymen there was now throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain a smouldering fire of resentment against what was happening in Ireland, which could very easily be fanned into a devouring flame that would make real hostility on the part of the people of Great Britain toward their fellow Irish countrymen. It was to the interest of everyone to put end to that.

T. P. O'Connor urged that the policy of the bill meant interference with the liberty of the subject in Ireland to a degree unparalleled even in the history of coercion bills. While Joseph Devlin said that instead of such an oppressive coercion act being passed, an act ought to be passed to clear the present government out of power and to give some other government a chance to deal with the matter in a different way.

### Guillotine Carried

The guillotine resolution was then put and carried by 273 votes to 68. Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Irish Secretary, spoke urgently for the bill, which will empower the government to issue regulations under the Defense of the Realm Act enabling the government to set up courts martial for trying prisoners charged with crime punishable by the supreme penalty where the criminal cases would be tried on exactly the same rules of evidence as prevailed in the ordinary courts, and will make provision for the transfer to any English prison of prisoners sentenced in Ireland.

The government, Sir Hamar Greenwood said, adopted the bill with regret and reluctance but, unless it was going to abandon administration and law in certain parts of Ireland, the bill was essential. Mr. Asquith, following, said he was not sure that the worst aspect of the matter was not the amazing apathy with which to all appearance, this breakdown in Ireland was regarded by the great mass of the public on this side of St. Georges channel.

The proposed bill was the worst coercive measure he had known and the least likely to produce the results which it was designed to secure. After criticizing the Coalition Government for proposing to Parliament the application to Ireland of compulsory military service in the Spring of 1918 when the Irish Convention was on the eve of making its report, and combining the Government of Ireland Bill, he made a plain and final appeal to the government to say whether that bill was their last word on the subject. He went on to propose an adequate measure of Home Rule on Dominion lines.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was loudly cheered on rising, said "I have rarely in this House tried to give inadequate or futile contribution towards the solving of a great emergency from a first rate statesman." He characterized Mr. Asquith's contribution as a wretched medley of bad history. One might have imagined, he said, on listening to Mr. Asquith's speech that the history of Ireland began two years ago, that there was no Ireland when Mr. Asquith was Prime Minister and that there was no Ireland in 1916.

### Aid Promised Germany

The Premier interrupted several times and the Speaker had to call members to order. Mr. Lloyd George went on to recount the fact that in 1918, in Ireland, there was an army of over 150,000 men enlisted, who were engaged in a treasonable conspiracy and in negotiations with Germany and

had undertaken to attack Great Britain two months after the German offensive. That was when the government discovered documents in the pockets of men who were then and are now leaders of South and West of Ireland, showing that there was an arrangement between them and the Germans to attack Britain at the moment of its greatest peril.

The Premier then called on Mr. Asquith to make a single proposal which the elected representatives of Ireland can accept, and asked him if he recollected that Sinn Feiners, who now claim to command the South and West of Ireland, declined to have anything to do with the Irish Convention. "Can he name a single man in Ireland who can speak with authority in behalf of the Irish people, who will accept Mr. Asquith's Dominion Home Rule. The Sinn Feiners have distinctly stated they will not accept it."

### Home Rule Not to Be Dropped

On asking Mr. Asquith pointedly what authority he had for the statement that if Dominion Home Rule is granted, it would not be necessary to enforce law Mr. Asquith replied that he was surprised that such an obviously irrelevant question should be asked. Mr. Lloyd George then pointed out that Dominion Home Rule involves an army and a navy as there is not a single Dominion which has not power to set up an army and navy. "Would my right honorable friend give them power to set up an army and navy in Ireland. Under Dominion Home Rule the whole of the ports of Ireland would be under the control of the Irish Parliament. These ports, he declared, are the most dangerous ports in the British Empire."

The Premier showed the futility of dropping the Home Rule Bill and proposing something else in the face of Mr. De Valera's statement that he would not accept anything short of Cuban independence. The Premier concluded by stating, "Britain will make sacrifices and Ireland must also sacrifice its extravagant demands and its too extravagant ideals. I think there is a feeling growing up in Ireland that they are seeking the impossible, and that all they will get is anarchy, confusion and trouble, and the Irish people will be the main victims of it. I think that is sinking into the minds of the Irish people, and common sense of the people."

Meanwhile the Premier considered it the duty of the House of Commons to see that every device and protection was issued to protect the men they sent to Ireland, to protect life and to establish law, from being massacred in the performance of their duty. After some further discussion the second reading was passed by a majority of 218.

## MEXICAN FRONTIER STATIONS GUARDED

United States Acts to Prevent  
Smuggling of Arms—Yaqui  
Troops to Aid Government  
—Petroleum Board Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department, acting under the President's proclamation of July 12, 1919, forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico, has issued instructions to the United States Consul at Mexicali to cooperate with the United States military commander at Calexico, California, just across the line, to exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing smuggling of war material.

In response to an informal inquiry through the United States Embassy at Mexico City regarding the possibility of closing the American ports on the Lower California frontier, the department has taken the stand that such closure is impossible without congressional action.

Every effort is being made by the Department of State to prevent infractions of the United States neutrality laws, either by American citizens or aliens residing on the American side of the frontier.

The Mexican Embassy announced yesterday that a force of 5000 Yaqui Indians is ready to advance on the northern district of Lower California to suppress the rebellion. The government, it is said, will take all necessary measures to prevent a conflict with the United States.

For the purpose of dealing with the disposition of petroleum resources and products in Mexico, a board has been appointed composed of government officials and engineers, called the Consulting Petroleum Board. Many of the functions the board will perform were taken from the present Petroleum Bureau, which is involved in administrative tasks.

The duties of the board will tend toward the thorough investigation and development of the petroleum industry. Bills and other legal provisions with reference to the industry will be studied. Controversies will be dealt with as they arise, and it will deal with questions both commercial and technical in character. The production of petroleum as a national industry will be studied in relation to the industry in other countries.

All problems of a technical nature may be submitted to the board by the various secretaries of state and private individuals, and the latter will be permitted to attend conferences. It will be the duty of the board to collect and publish general statistics concerning the industry. The establishment of an institute of petroleum is proposed.

## CHANGE IN ALLIED POLICY EXPECTED

Entente Declared to Have No  
Real Weapons Except Diplo-  
macy and May Therefore Not  
Abandon Russian Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—While it is London which is charged with the policy of the Entente in the Polish crisis, Paris is deeply interested, and urges definite steps against Russia. Nevertheless, difficulties are recognized. It is admitted that Poland can only effectively count for the moment on her own armies. The suggestion that Tzecho-Slovakia should enter the strife is considered to be without practical interest since that country is unfavorable to war. The condition in the Soviet note that a free passage must be given across Poland for goods that Russia from Germany, is regarded as highly significant, as foreshadowing an understanding between Germany and Russia.

### The Desired Passage

Although Germany is in a bad plight, the opening of this passage yet makes a breach in the new blockade which may be established around Russia. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is, however, informed that all hope of resuming negotiations with Russia must not be abandoned. Little doubt remains about the fate of Poland, but if the conditions of the Bolsheviks are equitable, then Entente policy may undergo another change. The fact is that the Allies have no real weapons, except the diplomatic weapon, and are inclined to be cautious.

An interview with Mr. Krassin, when he was still in Sweden, reaches Paris today. According to him, one of the chief objects of Russia is to assure a free passage across Poland, between Germany and Russia. In a short time, commerce on a large scale will exist between the two countries.

### Polish Tactics Criticized

With regard to the military situation, there is some criticism of the tactics of President Pilsudski, who appears desirous of saving Eastern Galicia, even at the expense of the rest of the country. He has sent reinforcements toward Brody, which have reestablished the position before Warsaw. It is held that the result of this strategic conception is that the Bolsheviks can easily advance in the north, where their success is fatal to Poland, while the most vigorous reply of Poland about Brody and Tarnopol is only a heroic feat of arms without practical importance. According to French reports, General Weygand is occupying the post of military adviser, though reports from other sources indicate that Polish officers oppose the control of the distinguished French officer, and he therefore has no real role to fulfill. Insignificant denial is given by the Polish Legation to the allegation that Vincent Witos, the Polish Premier, has left Warsaw to attend to private affairs on his estate.

### The Soviets' Reply

Bolsheviks Throw All Blame for  
Delay on Poland

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Leo Kamenoff, the Bolshevik representative in England, has transmitted to the Soviet Government notification of the British intention to reimpose the economic blockade of Russia in consequence of the occupation of Poland by Soviet troops. After decoding, he handed the Soviet message to Mr. Lloyd George late on Thursday night, in which it is pointed out that Earl Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, had urged the Polish Government to initiate negotiations for an armistice and peace, and Prince Sapieha, the Polish Foreign Minister, had proposed to George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, that negotiations for an armistice and peace should be opened so that when the Polish delegates arrived at Baranovitch, with only powers to conclude an armistice, it was obvious that such limited powers did not correspond with the tasks which the conference of delegates was to deal with.

The persistent assistance given to Poland by France and the presence on the right wing of the Polish Army of General Wrangel's troops who were also supported by the French Government rendered it necessary for the Russian Government to demand in the terms of the armistice such reasonable guarantees as would prevent all attempts on the part of Poland to use the period of the armistice for a renewal of hostile acts against Russia.

### Partial Disarmament Asked

Such guarantees would include partial disarmament and the cessation of recruiting of conscript soldiers, as well as of voluntary enlistment. Instead of the Polish delegates communicating by wireless with their government for an extension of their powers, so that the armistice negotiations could proceed while courier was sent out with new credentials, they decided to return to Warsaw, thereby deferring the commencement of armistice negotiations.

The Soviet Government therefore throws all responsibility for the delay on the Polish delegates. As to the proposed London conference, the British Government has stated that it had not the least desire to insist upon the

inclusion of the other states in the negotiations between Poland and the Soviet Government, hence Mr. Tchitcherin, in his note of July 22, proposed a conference with the leading powers of the entente only in order that such a conference should guarantee the general peace of Europe.

The Russian Soviet Government again declares that it is firm in its recognition of the freedom and independence of Poland and its willingness to grant wider frontiers than were indicated by the Supreme Council, and mentioned in the British note of July 20.

### German Agreement Denied

Leonid Krassin, another Bolshevik envoy, denies emphatically that there is any truth in the published statement that a secret agreement exists between the Soviet Government and Germany in which Russia was to be allowed to occupy Poland and appropriate all arms, food and other things, afterward evacuating the country in favor of Germany. The special correspondent in Berlin of the "Berlingske Tidende" states that the Bolsheviks have commenced sending a large number of German war prisoners over the German frontier in the hope that these men will assist in disseminating Bolshevik literature. Some of the former prisoners who have already crossed the border, however, are being interned by the German authorities.

Despite reports from Poland that the advance is slowing down, the Bolshevik military communiqué for August 5 shows that, in the Ostrov direction, fierce fighting is proceeding, and in the Siedlice direction, Bolshevik troops have forced the western Bug. In the Great Litovsk region, Polish prisoners, guns and baggage have been captured. Kovel was occupied on the night of August 3 to 4 and Lutsk was occupied after the Red troops crossed to the right bank of the Styra, where the advance still continues. Buzhach was occupied on August 3.

### Germany's Stand

Plans to Resist Any Allied Attempt  
to Go Through Poland

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—As a result of the grave speech delivered this morning in the Reichstag, and the great importance attached to it in this evening's newspapers, the Berlin population is highly alarmed. There are everywhere expressed that the Allied powers are about to demand German permission to carry troops across German territory to aid Poland, and it is felt that the refusal which the German Government would most certainly make to any such demand, coupled with the great Labor uprising which would follow an Allied attempt to enforce such a demand, would provoke an international crisis of the utmost gravity.

Dr. Walter Simons declared, amid the thunderous applause of the deputies, that Germany would use all the means it possessed in case any attempt was made to violate German neutrality. All the newspapers, from the extreme Communist to extreme Reactionary, endorsed the Minister's speech, although opinions vary as to whether the situation is as grave as he suggested. For example, the "Vossische Zeitung," which is in close touch with the French Embassy, declares that the minister's remarks were merely a general warning and did not imply that any new development in the situation had occurred, whereas the Socialist organ, "Freiheit," declares that German neutrality is threatened.

All the German Labor unions declare their plans are perfected to call a great strike if the Allies endeavor to violate German neutrality. Excitement is increased by the nature of the news from Poland. According to frontier messages, the Bolshevik armies are advancing on Warsaw from three directions and the Russian cavalry may be at the capital Friday night or Saturday morning. It is reported that thousands of Polish soldiers in flight are pouring hourly into Warsaw.

### Germany to Be Neutral

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—In the Reichstag this morning Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Secretary, warned the entente that Germany is determined to maintain an attitude of neutrality in the Russian-Polish conflict. The speech made an enormous sensation in the Reichstag and in Berlin. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says the railwaymen are prepared to strike if any attempt is made to violate German neutrality.

### Alleged Bolshevik Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Investigation of Red activities here has resulted in the arrest of John Alexander, or Alexander Juanukisna, editor of Class Struggle, draft evader and inventor of a code by which Bolshevik propaganda is said to have been spread throughout America. Officials declare that his arrest means the breaking up of plans for bringing more Reds to this country to spread the gospel of discontent. Alexander is a Russian who has been sought by the police since 1915, when he is alleged to have left England to avoid military service. It is expected that the arrests of his associates, who are suspected of receiving financial aid from Bolshevik Russia to spread their propaganda, will follow.

## STRANGE METHOD ADOPTED BY ITALY TO RETAIN RHODES

Importation of Large Numbers of  
Turks Will Result in Outvot-  
ing of Greek Population in  
Plebiscite on Island's Future

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from a special correspondent  
in Europe

LONDON, England (Friday)—Early in the present century the leaders of the Dodecanese approached Mr. Giolitti with a view to incorporation in the Italian Kingdom. Mr. Giolitti replied in the epigrammatic phrase that he did not desire Greek deputies in the Italian Chamber. Today he is engaged in the endeavor to force the whole Greek population of the Dodecanese into the Italian Kingdom. For this purpose he has set to work to destroy the overpowering Greek nationality of the islands. Nowhere in the whole world is the Greek stock found in such purity as in these islands, for the simple reason that no emigrants ever desired to face the dangers of living under the Turkish pashas, who for centuries have worked their will as governors of the islands.

### A Mere Scrap of Paper

Today Italy, faced by her sacred undertaking to hand back the islands to Greece simultaneously with the signing of the Turkish treaty, proclaims her intention of making this treaty a mere scrap of paper. Eleven of the islands she is willing to return, hedged about with all sorts of reservations. Rhodes she desires to retain intact, or proposes that at the end of 25 years its inhabitants shall decide the question by a plebiscite. The absolute dishonesty of this proposal may be learned from the fact that, on July 23 last, 800 Turkish families were brought into Rhodes from the mainland, with the result that these families and their descendants, together with as many other emigrants as Italy may care to plant in the island in the meantime, will, after 25 years of Italian tutelage and domination, be used to outvote the Greek population, decreased by every possible method of discouragement. In plain English, a Christian power, in order to grab territory from the inhabitants of which are entirely Greek, is deliberately preparing to Islamize this Christian territory so as to create a title to it.

### Special Rights Demanded

Nor is this all. Italy demands special rights for its co-nationalists and co-religionists within the Greek district of Smyrna.

These rights include a highly preferential treatment in what is already a great commercial center. As a result the Americans, the British and the people of all other nations than the Italians, and all other religions than that of Rome, will be practically barred out from competition with the Italian in one of the greatest ports of the Mediterranean.

Further, the Italians demand equal rights with the Greeks in all the islands for their mercantile marine and for the purposes of excavation. In other words, the real treasures of the islands and the mercantile advantages are to be shared equally between Greece and Italy. The islands are to pass to Greece. In such circumstances the Greek Government has naturally refused to sign the treaty and it is believed that the English Government, though ready to sign the treaty proper in order to secure peace in the Near East, will on account of Italy's broken faith, refuse to sign the protocol which gives to Italy the economic exploitation of the huge range of country stretching round the Greek districts of Smyrna from the Black Sea to the Southern Mediterranean.

### Italy's Difficulties

Nor will this represent the full sum of Italy's difficulties. The Greeks are still in possession of the valuable Meander Valley and of a considerable portion of the proposed zone of Italian exploitation. In refusing to sign the treaty Greece will be absolved from evacuating all this territory and will be able to hold it against the broken faith of Italy in its efforts to maintain its grip upon the islands. Such a prospect can scarcely be encouraging to the government in Rome, and it is to be trusted that it will make up its mind to accept the inevitable and to fulfill the solemn obligation which Mr. Tittoni entered into with Mr. Venizelos.

### Further Delay Likely

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—It is intimated that once more the signing of the Turkish treaty has been postponed. Negotiations between the Greeks and the Italians drag out and it is unlikely that another date will be fixed until it is possible definitely to state that this unfortunate dispute has been settled.

That delay may complicate the whole Turkish situation is evident. The departure of Eleutherios Venizelos for London is believed to be connected with the development of the Polish situation, since there arrives at the same time Mr. Titulesco, the Finance Minister of Rumania.

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## SECRET DISCUSSION ON POLAND'S CRISIS

President Wilson and Secretary of State Hold Conference—Washington Keeps in Touch With Both Paris and London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson had a lengthy conference with Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, at the White House yesterday. Mr. Colby, who was accompanied by Norman Davis, the Under-Secretary of State, refused to reveal or to comment on what was discussed at the conference with the President, but it is understood that the President was consulted by the Secretary of State on the crisis facing the world as a result of the drive of the Red armies, and the expected overthrow of the Polish nation as the stepping stone for further conquests.

Intimate communications were in progress between Washington and London and Paris, but officials were unwilling to reveal the character of the exchanges, or to say whether or not a program of definite action had been formulated. It is understood, by inference, that the President took up with State Department officials the exact status of the United States, and the different aspects of the situation that confronts this country. Developments are expected as a result of the conference, but no one is willing to offer a hint or a surmise as to their character.

Latest information reaching here indicated that the United States Legation is holding on in Warsaw. Advances to the department from the Legation stated that the Polish Government would not be stampeded into a hurried exit from Warsaw, and also that the evacuation of it would not mean the end of resistance to the Soviet forces. The advice also indicated that Soviet authorities were avoiding definite commitments with respect to the opening of armistice negotiations in order to prolong the hostilities. Under one pretext or another nothing was left to the Poles but a last ditch fight, and, though there were indications that their defensive had stiffened, the overthrow of Poland is now regarded as almost inevitable.

### Danzig Corridor

Not even the internationalized corridor in the region of Danzig can be saved, it now appears. The view taken is that it is only a matter of days till the advance of the Soviet armies will compel the desertion of this region, and there are no indications now that either Great Britain or France is in position to send forces, and if they decided to send them at the moment there are grave questions of transportation which loom large because of the character of the territory through which they would have to be sent.

Based on information derived from unimpeachable and well-informed sources it is possible to state here the outlines of a world drama larger than the overthrow of Poland and which envelopes Europe and Asia. The Bolshevik drama is gradually unfolding and as it unfolds it shows its gigantic ramifications and its ultimate purposes. The announcement made yesterday that Tahriz and Tehran are to be evacuated forthwith to the advancing Red armies opens a new field of world conflict, but one which is part and parcel of the struggle in western Europe.

It is possible to state the main outlines of what is regarded as the gravest situation that ever confronted the hitherto dominant nations of the west. Here are some of the pivotal facts.

1. Those who have watched developments in Europe and Asia, and who have watched tendencies and discounted declarations, have no doubt whatever that there is a working understanding between Germany and the Soviets. The evidence for it "goes much beyond hard commonsense." It is declared. It is based on such inferential and circumstantial evidence as would enable a jury to dispense with a written agreement which could be read in court.

### Enver Bey in Berlin

2. At the present moment Enver Bey, the notorious "Young Turk" leader, is in Berlin, and is engaged with a representative of the Soviet Government in framing a liaison between the Turkish Nationalists and the Soviet armies which are advancing from the southern shore of the Caspian Sea to challenge the ability of the British Empire to keep its hold on the route from the Mediterranean to India.

3. The Soviets have connected not only with the Turkish Nationalists, but are in touch with the opposition to French power in Syria and aim to link up through Arab Nationalist disaffection with the Egyptian Nationalists. Mustafa Kemal, after being defeated by the Greek forces in Asia Minor, is marching eastward to form a liaison with the Soviet armies that have found a new starting point on the south shore of the Caspian Sea. Enver Bey is to cooperate in the Bolshevik drive started by the Bolsheviks in connection with disaffected Islamic leaders in southwestern Asia was organized and conducted by General Kuropatkin who got his early training as a Russian officer in this very region and who was selected to lead the Russian armies in the Russo-Japanese war. The fact that a general of such recognized genius leads the movement renders it all the more serious for the dominant powers, at whose overthrow it is aimed.

4. The Soviet aims are predicated on a Slav-Semitic military union with the Pan-Islamic movement in Asia and Egypt. It threatens the French in



Poland's isolated position

Difficulties of any attempt to send help to Poland are illustrated by Poland's position in center of map. Cut off from all access to the sea except for a narrow corridor west of the small international zone at Danzig, which gives on to a distant section of the Baltic Sea, Poland adjoins successively Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, the Ukraine, and Soviet Russia, with East Prussia and a plebiscite area to the north. The Allies, therefore, should they find it necessary to send military support to Poland, must try to induce Czechoslovakia and Rumania to lend whatever assistance they can, ship troops and matériel by the long voyage to the Baltic, or else send assistance by some equally long and difficult route by land. Germany has already forbidden the passage of Allied troops through her territory.

Syria and the elimination of Armenia by the troops recruited in Georgia and bolstered up by Soviet units. The advance in Teheran and Tahriz is the start of a conflict in southwestern Asia. It is regarded as significant that it should be launched at the moment that the Red armies had Poland almost overthrown and the major allies on the defensive at all points. The start of the campaign, of course, was also signaled by the capture of the "White" fleet operating against the Bolsheviks in the Caspian Sea.

### Germany's Part

Those who declare that Germany is in on the scheme believe that her aim is to accomplish by means of Bolshevism, and by the conditions that would prevail with the advance of Bolshevism, that conquest of which she was failed in the world war. She hopes that the temper of her people would enable her to stand out against Soviet doctrines and at the same time capitalize the reaction that would set in with its establishment elsewhere. At the same time she would capitalize French and British difficulties, especially as the Pan-Slavs making common cause with the Pan-Islamic movement would compel the latter country to mobilize her energies for the defense of her far-flung frontiers between the Mediterranean and India.

In Europe the Reds for the moment have everything in their favor and they are successfully mobilizing the disaffected sentiment of southwestern Asia, India and Egypt. Here is the situation in Europe. If Poland goes, the road for Bolshevism is declared to be easy through Czechoslovakia and Austria, thence through the valley of the Poo into Italy and France. The situation in Czechoslovakia and Austria is favorable to the Soviets. Contrary to understanding with the allies the latter country has permitted the establishment of a Soviet propaganda bureau which has been turned to good account. Czechoslovakia indicated her temper by hindering the transportation through her territory of supplies for Poland. This action called for representations from the United States but interference has continued, nevertheless.

### Sending of Troops

The same sentiment would probably oppose the sending of troops by the allies through either of these countries, and is one of the factors that must be considered in reaching a decision. There are also strong indications that the Soviet advances to Italy have met with some success. Such being the ground, Lenin has the best opportunity he could hope for in his drive to reach the Atlantic.

In its main outlines the situation created by the Bolshevik advance in southwestern Asia is simple. It aims at the driving of a wedge into the weak link of the British frontier defense, that is the military defense of India and Mesopotamia and Egypt. The Russian starting point is at Ardabil—recently captured—on the shore of the Caspian Sea. The troops were mobilized in Georgia and Transcaucasia and strengthened after the capture of the "White" fleet some time ago. The capture of this fleet secured their base.

Their aim is to drive a wedge through the center of Persia, and this wedge would form the basis for a move to the east for a liaison with Afghanistan in order to threaten India. Military operations to the immediate west would threaten the overthrow of Armenia, which would be hemmed in between this force and the irregulars under Mustafa Kemal. Armenia is the buffer between them and the French in Syria and the British in Mesopotamia. In overthrowing Armenia they would join hands with Emir Feisal and with Mustafa Kemal, whose weak stand against the Greek forces in Asia Minor indicated that he had other plans. These plans were largely formulated in Berlin by the notorious Enver Bey in conjunction with the Soviet emissary.

On the Indian and Mesopotamian flank the British defense is regarded

as fairly strong, but it lacks a line through Persia to make it complete and it is at this gap in the frontier that the Bolshevik attack is aimed. The Mesopotamian defense rests on the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf and Indian defense is based on Peshawar which guards the Kabul Pass into Afghanistan on the north and Quetta to the south on the Beluchistan border, thence extending westward toward Persia.

In the area where operations are now threatened the British have five battalions of Persian Rifles, trained by the British but under the command of the Persian authorities. Outside them there are a few Indian troops and a handful of British regulars. Of course the strength of the British defense is contingent on the strength of the Pan-Islamic movement and on the success of the Bolshevik drive in Europe. Even if Islam as a whole remains loyal to Britain the Moscow leaders expect that the campaign now undertaken will cause the British Empire enough trouble on its frontiers in India, Mesopotamia and Egypt.

Lenine and Trotsky and Germany know that a Great Britain hard put to it to defend her imperial boundaries in India, Mesopotamia and Egypt, would have little energy to spare for the combating of Bolshevism in Europe or for enforcing the terms of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany. Here is the bond of concord and common interest which, it is said, would give a welcome in Berlin to any scheme which proposes the overthrow of British "imperialism." Besides a check to British power in the Near and Far East would be from the Leninist viewpoint a blow not to accidental civilization but to "capitalistic imperialism." The driving of the British and the French into the sea is the aim of Pan-Islam. This philosophy cares not at all for the economic doctrines of Bolshevism. The common ground for the alliance is found not in ideals but in expediency.

## ALASKA TURNING TO AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Although Alaska has vast mineral resources already proven, it is now turning to agriculture with the intention of turning the broad, fertile interior into one of the most important wheat-producing sections of the world, according to C. E. Ovenshire of Minneapolis, who has just returned from Alaska enthusiastic over the prospects of the most northern part of the United States.

Wheat is now being raised in Alaska to some extent, indicates that that country has a long enough period of growing weather for the grain to ripen and mature. Farm pioneers in the interior, reached only by boats plying the Yukon River, are confident that Alaska offers a wheat-raising country fully as large as Minnesota and the Dakotas combined, according to Mr. Ovenshire, who also said that sugar beets thrive in the inland soil of Alaska.

## IMPORTED LIQUOR SEIZED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition enforcement agents yesterday announced the seizure of \$200,000 worth of cognac and other imported intoxicants from the Arthur Kraus Company, seized nearly \$400,000 worth of liquor in New York in the last week. In three visits to the Kraus establishment 1284 cases and two barrels of liquor were alleged to have been found.

Jerome Kraus, said to be connected with the company, Edward Morse, his assistant, Charles Kurtzman and two Negro truck drivers were arrested.

## THIRD READING OF IRISH BILL PASSED

British Parliament Supports Government's Measure for Restoring Order in Ireland—Irish Leader Causes Disturbance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The new Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill was considered in the committee stage before the third reading under dramatic circumstances. The first amendment to curtail the operation of the bill to one year brought forth expressions of approval from the Opposition benches, both Labor and Independent. Lord Robert Cecil, on the government side of the House, concurred in this desire, and Horatio Bottomley appealed for the amendment, but the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Hamar Greenwood, could not accept any modification whatever.

T. P. O'Connor described the bill as "A declaration of war upon Ireland," and made an impassioned speech. Joseph Devlin, the Nationalist leader, said: "A nation's liberty is being robbed by a scheme of constitutional assassination." The temper of the House in general to commence with was more moderate than on Thursday. Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Devlin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the chief "pin prickers" of the government, occasionally showing warmth. On the amendment being put to the vote, it was defeated.

### Climax Reached

The climax was reached by a scene of disorder which culminated in Mr. Devlin being suspended. He rose to a point of order to complain of the absence of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law and alleged that the former was away concocting war against Russia. The House ought not to allow the bill to proceed any further. He would not sit in the House and allow it to go on unless the Prime Minister was sent for. The members moving amendments were just "enraged in hubbub and farce." He shouted "Take in your guillotine and carry on the performance."

Mr. Whitley, the chairman arose and, in accordance with the rules Mr. Devlin should have resumed his seat while the chairman was on his feet, but he disregarded this and went on in the same way crying "You are outraging a nation, you are trying to destroy it." Mr. Whitley said he would be obliged to name the honorable member and Mr. Devlin replied "Bring in your army of occupation."

### Speaker Sent For

He still refused to leave, after being requested to do so by the sergeant at arms and the Speaker was sent for. On James W. Lowther's arrival, Mr. Whitley reported Mr. Devlin's disobedience and the Home Secretary moved in accordance with the rules that Mr. Devlin be suspended from service in the House of Commons, which was carried. The Speaker then requested Mr. Devlin to retire. Bowing to the chairman, Mr. Devlin walked out of the House followed by the Nationalist members and the great majority of the Labor members.

Interest was considerably lessened after Mr. Devlin's departure. James M. Hodge and Mr. Bottomley protested against the adoption of courts-martial, the former stating that Mr. Devlin's conduct was a sample of how Irishmen in Ireland would feel and act if this bill became law. Commander Kenworthy was speaking when the gullotine fell. A division was challenged and the third reading was carried by a government majority of 188.

## ANTI-ALIEN TALK IS NOT BORNE OUT

Propaganda Which Represents Immigrants as Coming Here With Sinister Motives Is Not Supported by the Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"We don't want to be just voters, we want to be good citizens." Thus spoke an Italian, now a citizen of the United States, at a recent Americanization meeting under the direction of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in his keen desire to point out the difference between the mere getting of the vote and that real citizenship which means meeting legal obligations in paying taxes and supporting the law, and a moral obligation in marking the ballot, as well as active interest and proper responsibility in everything that has to do with community uplift and national progress. When this Italian made this declaration, Portuguese, Jews, Poles and men of other nationalities composing the committee nodded emphatic approval.

"The great eagerness to be positive American citizens which these people manifest is, sad to relate, far beyond the comprehension of many of us who pride ourselves upon many generations of American heritage," says D. D. Hoagland, industrial secretary of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, who is cooperating with the Chamber of Commerce in its work in East Boston. "They do not wish to be known as Italian-Americans or Russian-Americans and so on, but insist that they be designated as Americans born in Italy, Americans born in Hungary, and so on. To catch a glimpse of their faces and general bearing as they return to the United States after a visit to their native lands since the war should be enough to convince anyone of their wholehearted pride in their adopted country. And these thousands of young men of foreign birth who were in the American Army have come back with a desire for constructive citizenship of which the nation has not yet become fully aware."

"Next to American education, the immigrant glories in the promise of American citizenship," says Philip Davis, lecturer on immigration and Americanization at Boston University, who bases his statement upon long experience in work among the new arrivals to these shores. For years Mr. Davis has gathered letters and compositions written by immigrants on the subject of patriotism, which show a true love of country and a sincere regard for its welfare.

These are but a few of the abundant evidences that the great majority of immigrants to the United States arrive with nothing less than an honest purpose to be law-abiding and loyal to the government of the United States, which evidences are frequently set forth by immigration authorities, census officials, the courts, economists, sociologists and specialists in immigrant education. This would seem to refute the certain promiscuous propaganda that would make it appear that immigrants as a class are to be suspected of numerous dangerous motives.

"What does American citizenship mean to the immigrant?" says Mr. Davis. "A class in citizenship, consisting of a score of young men, all of voting age, but few having even their first papers, were asked to define American citizenship. They nearly all agreed upon the following: 'Knowing the laws of the country and keeping them; also being faithful to the country.'"

"They were next asked to mention some of the things a good citizen was expected to do for his country. The following answers were instructive: 'He must be honest. He must vote for the right officers. He must study the history of the United States. He must be willing to pay taxes. He must stand for his rights. He must send his children to school. A good citizen should try and change bad laws.' These sentiments indicate a regard for American citizenship which is akin to patriotism."

### RAILWAY STATISTICS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Railroads having annual operating revenues in excess of \$1,000,000 were ordered yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission to submit quarterly reports giving the number of

their employees of various classes and the services rendered by them. The purpose of the order, it was explained, is to provide more up-to-date railway labor statistics than are furnished by the regular annual reports of the roads to the commission.

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## PRESSMEN'S VIEWS ON THE CENSORSHIP

Delegates to Imperial Press Conference Criticize Operations of the War Censor—Plan to Improve the Cable Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—"While it is realized that the most important results of the Imperial Press conference will be intangible in character, a good deal of business of a more or less concrete character was accomplished yesterday."

Several resolutions of an important nature were passed, and several interesting fundamentals laid down.

In the morning the conference went into consideration of an Australian resolution against governmental and official control of the press, repudiating propaganda issued in the guise of news. The Australian delegates declared that censorship during the war had been irritating. It had been followed since the close of the war by mischievous attacks on the press, and propaganda, the matter emanating from which was untruthful. Such propaganda was not only profoundly immoral and untruthful, but had also been profoundly unsuccessful. It had been used to avert revolutions in Turkey and Russia, and it had failed miserably in its purpose.

The motion was carried. A further resolution also initiated by the Australians, was passed calling for increased cable facilities and decreased rates through government assistance. A rate of one penny per word on press messages throughout the Empire regardless of distance was advocated.

There was a lengthy discussion on the question of pulp and newsprint, the result of which, judging from the interest evinced by the British delegates, and Viscount Burnham in particular, may be the investment of considerable British capital in the forests of the Dominion. J. H. Imrie on behalf of the publishers of Canada set forth at length the paper situation, alleging that it was difficult under present conditions for Canada to secure sufficient paper and advocated the investment of British capital in pulp mills. A. T. Dawe on behalf of the mills proposed a joint committee of paper makers and publishers.

Viscount Burnham at the conclusion made an appeal to Mr. Dawe that he request his clients to see to it that New Zealand, Australia and South Africa be supplied with paper to a real obtainable extent.

Mr. Dawe promised to do so. A resolution moved by Sir Gilbert Parker calling for a return to penny postage within the Empire concluded the day.

### FEWER NEW YORK APARTMENTS

NEW YORK, New York—There were 378 fewer apartments in New York in January, 1920, than in January, 1919, according to testimony yesterday before the legislative housing committee. Clarence S. Stein testified that fewer apartments have been made available than have been destroyed for commercial and other purposes.

## AMERICAN DUTY TO SAVE ARMENIANS

United States Cannot Afford to Abandon Work Under Way in Near East, in Opinion of the Relief Committee Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—Alonso Wilson, executive chairman of the Near East Relief Committee of New York, at a conference recently held in Little Rock, Arkansas, said the duty of all Americans was to continue the relief work in the Near East. He declared that America could not now afford to let those men, women and children, whose lives she had saved, perish.

Mr. Wilson told of the organization of the Near East Relief work and how it was at first financed by the Dodge family, and stated that this family is now paying overhead expenses of the national organization. The committee is now feeding 580,000 refugees daily, maintaining 230 orphanages, 63 hospitals, 11 homes for girls and women, and employing 23,000 men, women and children in different industries in that country, with a personnel of only 350 people.

There are yet 200,000 children unprovided for, said Mr. Wilson, but with the limited facilities and fund of the relief committee, it is a situation that must be faced. How long the present conditions may be expected to continue depends upon the political situation in the United States, he avowed.

Gov. Charles H. Brough affirmed that the people of Arkansas would not fail to encourage efforts to continue relief work, and promised to lend his support in furthering the cause.

## NEW BUILDING FOR RHODE ISLAND CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—A little two-story building in the Providence banking and business section has been razed to make way for a \$500,000 structure for the F. W. Woolworth Company. It was part of an old building at Dorrance and Westminster Streets, cut off when Dorrance Street was widened, and was largely plate glass. Little stores behind the big windows were rented at high figures, for the building occupied the busiest corner in town.

An ice cream store in one end of the building at times did so much business that its patrons had to stand on the sidewalk. A bay window projected one foot over the street, and rights to a foot of Westminster Street, which the owners of the structure enjoyed, now revert to the city. Work has begun on the Woolworth Building already.

### SPEEDING UP COAL MOVEMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speeding up of the coal movement to the northwest sufficiently to enable delivery of 20,000,000 tons by November 1, was forecast yesterday by officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission as the result of a return to normal working conditions of bituminous mines in the central competitive field.

*Wanamaker's*

## The August Furniture Sale holds for you

- more than 100 bedroom suites
- more than 125 dining-room suites
- more than 200 living-room suites
- more than 5,000 separate pieces for all rooms in any house.

The bedroom suites begin at \$161.25 (August price)—the dining room suites at \$500. There is furniture for everybody, good furniture, at 10 to 40 per cent. below our regular prices.

Quantity, variety, quality, economy, and a range of grades which covers ALL needs—these are what have made the August Furniture Sale (started by the Wanamaker Store alone 30 years ago) a great institution, looked forward to by home-makers in every section of the country.

All our regular stocks are in the Sale.

And nearly half a million dollars of special purchases.

For August only.

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Galleries, New Building.

**JOHN WANAMAKER**  
Broadway at Ninth, New York





"I will say a few words at random. And do you listen at random."

### "Of Gardens"

We being now come to the month of August and the time for planting of gardens being now long past, gentle reader, I can conceive of nothing more fitting than to treat of them in a modest and affectionate way. The subject cannot be said to be strictly novel, although an absorbing and delightful one, yet as you have long ago perceived, in all well regulated papers, sketches, essays, outpourings and leaflets, there must invariably be a subject. Choose your subject and the rest is easy, or comparatively easy. Some excellent writers, men of genius and an enormous deep reading, are in the habit of writing a book on an occasional paper and when it is finished of choosing a subject. This method, though gilded with the dash and fire of genius, does not altogether commend itself to me, for I have some doubts as to whether I be a genius, though I have read the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, have perused every robust column of the Oxford Dictionary and at a tender age was well acquainted with "Wauley's Wonders of the World," a most interesting book and full of human interest.

Other writers, again, likewise no doubt of genius and much reading, place a subject at the head of their paper and, having done that, wash their hands of it in a wetter of ink. This method hardly commends itself, though it is useful, for the ingenious readers having observed the subject, say Free Trade or Free Verse, are much troubled to see that they find none of these delicious matters in the text, however full of semicolons and good grammar that may be. The consequence is that they have it not in them to blame the writer, but to feel remorse for a lack of perspicuity and taste and patiently read over again what has caused them this searching and at the fruitless end these readers say with a sigh: "This writer is deep and he is subtle, he is advanced and he has a new light. We will recommend him to our friends." And so they do, spreading blackness in their almost innocence. It were better to avoid such mire, at least for the author.

And now, of gardens. Here is a subject that at once refreshes, indeed is "grateful and comforting," is blameless, blows a sweet smell and gently fires the imagination. Though to say "gardens" is the only or the most blameless subject would be an extravagance, if not a preciosity. All broad-minded readers must admit that "buttermilk" is full as harmless and as blameless, though at this precise moment, I do not recall any paper or little sketch with just this title. Properly handled, though, and with some engravings, there is no reason why a respectable volume should not be composed upon this subject, and certainly this very day I saw advertised in a London newspaper a book upon So-and-so's self sowing. This eminently useful and constructive work sells for 12s. 6d., a low enough price for a work that should be in the hands of every scholar. As the price of books goes up and incomes continue more stationary, we can see the end where their cost will be so high that nobody can buy them, none will be bought and the majority of labor will be vindicated. It is always pleasing to know that the loss of one is the gain of somebody else and that each self-indulgent whim denied means the happiness of a brother and the amelioration of his material estate. Ah me, fellow plutocrat, grinder of the faces of the poor, is not Utopia a highly convoluted state? But courage! One sole consolation there will always be the congressional Record and on the other, many Blue Books.

Let this paper savor too much of letters and not enough of the pushing world, let us resume the subject of gardens. Bacon wrote a most agreeable paper about them, as who would not expect the like from that passionate admirer of a simple life? I think that if all retired lord chancellors and chief justices of the Federal Supreme Court were required by law to write essays upon gardens, it would in a short time form a very remarkable body of literature. Not that I would accuse the bench of any tendency to write good English, for in all fairness to the ermine it must be conceded that judges can write about as poorly and dryly as any other human beings, indeed, their grammar is sometimes unblushing and the length of their sentences (on the civil side) painful to the refined. But in an age when the extraordinary improvement and crescent amenity of all nations, peoples and voting precincts strike the altruist and the politician alike, there could be no fairer sight than Mr. Chief Justice White getting out a book wherein he discoursed of quincunxes, clove gilliflowers and samphire, of tender soil, crushed trefoil and the double peony, while from the venerable neighborhood of Temple Bar, Lord Reading wrote about a "Grotto, a Place of Shade or Estivation" (England being dowered with benevolent but ardent sun) and sang about wild thyme and water mints. The little booklet finished, the proofs revised, we can see the distinguished authors shyly exchanging copies and then with a sigh

resuming their dryers and less improving labors. To promise that such productions would equal that of the Viscount St. Alban, would be too much; comparisons are odious in the extreme, and I am not sure that were I to affirm that Mr. Chief Justice White could not write so well on gardens as Bacon, it would not be at least a technical contempt. With Lord Reading's case, things would be slightly different, for I am out of the jurisdiction at present. At all events, no comparisons ought to be made.

There is one thing that has always puzzled me in this matter of Bacon and gardens: he wrote about them beautifully in a rich and jeweled English so handsome and robust that one wonders what has become of the English language since his time; were it not for fear of the ladies and gentlemen who are quite sure that Bacon wrote "Hamlet" and that Shakespeare wrote "The Wisdom of the Ancients" and prove it irrefragably by pointing out that both men wore beards, were it not for the enthusiasm of the above discoverers, I should perhaps say that there are segments and panels of Bacon's prose as rich as any that Shakespeare could write; but I will not venture near the margin of this whirlpool, because the month is August and controversy in warm weather is most distasteful, and besides, when one is always right, why argue?

But by the way, for I have not told you what puzzles me about Bacon's gardening, nor could I more briefly, for we are in the Elizabethan-Jacobean period and things are more leisurely, more cumbersome, if you like, and so I have full warrant for extremely long sentences with the gist of them anywhere that you can find it, slow and not always sure, like a matchlock, the snapshance not being in common use. Anyhow, you know that I have been puzzled and that is something, and now, reader, I shall tell you why. What, then, did Sir Francis Bacon wear when he did all this gardening? Was he attired in canons and trunks, in brocaded silk, in purple hose with roses to his shoes, or was he clothed and draped like any common law gardener with a freckled nose and thick thumbs? Perhaps he never did any actual gardening himself, but with stately port and smile benevolent directed the willing, lowly hind where to set out the Herba Muscaria and where the early radishes, the Lillium Convallium and the double violet. And here, though a thousand times quoted, let us quote once more a passage that comes like the crooned, gentle songs of home and makes us thankful for our dear English tongue: "And because the breath of flowers is far sweeter in the air (where it comes and goes like the warbling of music) than in the hand, therefore nothing is more fit for that delight than to know what be the flowers and plants that do best perfume the air," and following this, but too long to quote, there is the passage that swings on and from it blaze roses and sweet-briars and strawberry leaves wait their sweet and gentle breath.

The man that wrote these words had, so wise men assure us, one of the greatest intellects this world has ever seen and he was stained with ingratitude and sordid cowardice, so that the historian can but shake his head and turn away. But today what lives of him? He was ambitious, he had an incessant, bickering hankering for money and gear, he had the subtle, deadening lust of intellect and a hideous selfishness. His is one of the great tragedies of what men call "success," his a mud-dragged star. Yet as a bird flies up safe and rejoicing and alive from the rotten bulk that half floats, so what was good and pure, gentle and really living in this poor, blundering great man rose and soared up and praises God today.—J. H. S.

## JOSIAH HENSON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the little town of Dresden, in Kent county, Ontario, there is to be found a colony of Negroes whose forbears were residents of the United States in slavery days, but who managed with the utmost hardship to make their escape to a land of freedom. Among them was Josiah Henson, the undoubted origin of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom.

For many years the lot of the Negroes who came across the border has been vastly different from that of Henson, but he has many descendants in Dresden and is well remembered by some of them.

Josiah Henson, according to authentic records still preserved by his descendants, was born in Maryland in 1787, a slave of slave parents. He was sold into service when only a small child. He apparently grew up a "little heathen," but at a camp meeting—the great religious convulsion of the Negro—he was converted.

Finally it came to Henson's turn to be "sold down river," the final despair of the slave. He decided to run away and managed to make the trip to the Canadian border, taking his wife and two sons with him. Once across the line, they found refuge at the fugitive settlement in Kent county, where Negroes from the States were already living in peace and security on several hundred acres of land set aside for them. Josiah Henson later became a "reverend" and ministered to a large flock for many years.

A framed portrait of Uncle Tom hangs in his grandson's house. Descendants tell how he went to England and was received by Queen Victoria. In whose autograph album he inscribed his signature. In return the Queen gave him a signed photograph. The city of Glasgow gave him a watch and chain. Mrs. J. T. McKinley of Ridgeway, Ontario, now possesses the photograph and also a small prayer book which was presented to Uncle Tom by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

## NEW BOND STREET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"The new buildings between Bond Street and Mary-le-bone go on with all possible diligence and the houses even let and sell before they are built."



Oldtime Bond and Milson streets, London

They are already in great forwardness." This was an observation made by a writer in the "Weekly Journal" of London on June 1, 1717. These new buildings were what are now called New Bond Street, the continuation of Old Bond Street, forming one street without a break, though the distinction "Old" and "New" still are retained, and the numbers are distinct, which at times causes great perplexity, for where one ends and the other begins is difficult to discern, and if merely the title Bond Street is all the address given, it may be a matter of 10 minutes or more before the desired place is reached if it boasts of a low number—for Old Bond Street, which was built in 1688 extended no further than Clifford Street, and in 1700 where New Bond Street stands, was a field called the Conduit Mead, from one of the conduits which supplied that part of the town with water. Turning out of Piccadilly with its great mansions with gardens in the rear, Bond Street became from the first a favorite place for hotels and lodgings for "people of quality," and Hatton, writing in 1708, describes it as "a fine new street, mostly inhabited by nobility and gentry."

By the time New Bond Street was built, however, it seems to have lost some of its popularity as it is mentioned in "A New Critical Review of the Public Buildings of London," in the year 1736, but the critic says "There is nothing in the whole prodigious length of the two Bond streets though almost all erected within a few years, that has anything worth our attention: several little wretched attempts there are at foppery in building but they are too inconsiderable even for censure." Yet in the course of a few years Bond Street old and new became one of the most fashionable streets in London.

But Bond Street always had a character of its own. Though Lawrence Sterne lodged there and Boswell lived there and entertained Dr. Johnson, Reynolds, and the rest of the literary circle of his time, Lord Camelford had lodgings and Nelson was there in lodgings after the battle of Cape St. Vincent, it still had a commercial tone and Pennant, writing of it before 1805, says it "abounded with shopkeepers of both sexes of superior taste."

### The Soldier and the Note

Not every Australian soldier can describe himself as a £20 Commonwealth bank note and present himself to the Commonwealth Treasury for cashing, but this currency transaction actually happened recently.

The story is told in The Melbourne Herald and is confirmed by a high official of the federal government. A young South Wales "Digger" was lying on the battle field of Fleurbaix when he saw a German Red Cross collecting party approaching him. Remembering that he had a £20 note in his pocket which would almost certainly disappear, he pulled it out, memorized the number, and chewed it up.

When released at the end of the war he returned to Australia and told the story at the Commonwealth Treasury in Melbourne. At first his tale was regarded as a good joke but finally the official reported the incident. Careful investigation was made and it was found that on August 4, 1914, a £20 Commonwealth bank note had been issued bearing the figures memorized by the soldier. It was the only note of the series which had not been returned to the bank authorities. The defense authorities were then asked to look up the soldier's record and it was found that he had no black mark against him, and was not the class of man who would invent the amazing story of the Fleurbaix battle field. The result was that £20 in cash was paid over to the Digger.

### Shaw and the Movies

It is reported that George Bernard Shaw has been considering a contract with an American moving picture producer. Since Maurice Maeterlinck's business engagement in Los Angeles last spring, negotiations of this kind create little surprise nowadays, although the playwright would really expect that a talking machine record man would be more interested in G. B. S., than a silent drama magnate. If, however, what happened to the

Belgian poet, according to this month's Harpers Bazaar, were to befall Shaw there would be something to "shoot." "Well, good-by," said a film producer, affectionately slapping the author of "The Blue Bird" on the back. "Take care of yourself and remember I am expecting great things of you."

## THE DRAMA OF LAWRENCE

When Labor strikes, the special correspondents and photographers rush to the spot in the hope of dramatic events. If conflict is the essence of drama, they usually are satisfied, since although riots are rarer than the casual reader might assume, there is always present in a strike a clashing of wills—which is of the very essence of drama.

Is it the same when Capital strikes? A writer in search of the answer recently went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where the shut-down of the four American Woolen Company mills has now for several weeks thrown 15,000 people out of employment. There was little of the externally dramatic in the air. There were no special policemen, no mill guards, no militia. There were no meetings of intensely purposeful workers. The long main street, crowded with shoppers as usual, betrayed little out of the ordinary, though perhaps there were more loiterers on the street corner than usual.

But beneath the surface, drama, of a quieter, more pressing sort, was to be found. Not in the Mayor's office, where the large and politically-minded Mr. White was exchanging showy letters of protest with William M. Wood of the Woolen Company. Here was light comedy, for every one knew the Mayor had his eye on the front page, right-hand column. But in the workers' cooperative stores one first got a hint of serious drama. There seemed to be an oppressive sort of waiting, punctuated by questions. One saw eyes counting the cans and packages on the shelves, and measuring the number inwardly against sizes of workers' families and weeks of idleness. The first question was "How long?" After a few days of "how long" the question shifts to "when?" And among the more intelligent these themes are cut across by the strident "why?"

Answers to the first two questions are distressingly uniform. The resources of the workers, most of them, will not last until the mills are likely to reopen. They have saved little. Food is high. They tighten their belts. They are not sustained, as in a strike of labor, by an exaltation of purpose. They are rather troubled, oppressed by a sense of ruthless force outside them. Another hardship approaches, to be endured, like the many in their own memories, and in the communal memories of their peasant ancestors. All this you can read in the eyes of the nut-skinned Italian mother, speculating as she holds her baby in her arms.

But not all regard the cause as natural. Cause in this case easily assumes a human form. Has not Mr. Wood of the American Company taken great pains to establish a personal relationship? "My workers," he says easily again and again, while he describes what he has done for them, just as the old Patriarch type of king used to say "My subjects." Everyone in Lawrence has been duly and by design impressed with the fact that it is Mr. Wood who raises wages, who installs nurses and insurance, who founds a company store which under-sells the local merchants. And are they now to believe him when he says that it is not Mr. Wood, but that mysterious economic necessity who shuts down the mills? Especially when most of the other big mills are running? No, the habit of personalization betrays them. Mr. Wood becomes the great protagonist of their misfortune. When will he reopen? And to him converge those pointed arrows of "why?"

The union officials have one version. He wishes, they say, to impoverish the workers, to destroy their morale, so that they will not dare to organize and press new demands. He will reopen, they say, at lower wages. Concerning these matters the workers do not know. It may be so. But they think for themselves, and produce strange forms of thought, forms that arise in workers' minds the world over. One of them is this—we have worked too hard and made too much cloth; the world has more cloth than it wants; next time we shall take care to work slower, so that we may

eat the year round. And there is another thought which underlies even that, and comes to the surface only in the most expressive individuals. It is this—Mr. Wood has a strange power which enables him to tell us when to work and when not to work. That power is a very uncomfortable thing for us. If we were in Mr. Wood's place, we should not shut down unless we had enough to eat. Why should we not be in Mr. Wood's place? We do not see that we could not manage as well as he. In fact, we could manage better. Some day we shall prove it." And from this the thought runs on to new and more powerful forms of organization, and to ways of spreading the truth to all the workers, and to general strikes and to—who can tell?

At length emerges this shadowy conflict of wills, deeply dramatic. One great, human mass that wants to eat. One single human symbol, who temporarily seems to oppose that will. And about these two still strong figures fluctuate, not the excitement of melodrama, but deep, almost concealed currents of emotion that point to a possible dénouement, perhaps far beyond the limits of the present stage.

## THE PETUNIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Good-natured and easily democratic, the petunias arrive with a clatter of baggage fairly bursting with multi-colored frocks for their long stay. They make no complaint about how they are put up, the poorest bed seeming to them refreshing enough, and the driest fare making no difference in their cheerfulness. They dress themselves oblivious of the wealth or poverty of their surroundings, in their dainty colored frocks, fresh for fun and eager for merry scrambles among their border neighbors. And it is for that reason, perhaps, that invitations are showered so generously upon the petunia, and each year finds it a more welcome guest at many garden borders.

Surely it is not its family connections that endear the petunia to the aristocracy of the garden, for it can boast of no noble deed and no ancient lineage in the blue books of European heraldry. Most of the members of its family have found their destinies linked with the utilitarian tellers of the vegetable garden. For the petunia is first cousin to the potato, the proletarian tomato, and the eggplant. Despite these socially damaging connections, the petunia has been welcomed as a social asset even in the most exclusive summer coven. It is popular because of the innate charm of the funnel-shaped flowers, whose very innocence of social amenities has made them irresistible.

It has fallen to the lot of an American chronicler to write the relatively short history of the petunia. This is not inappropriate, since it is to this hemisphere the petunia owes its allegiance. Liberty Hyde Bailey, in his book "The Survival of the Unlike" traces the development of the modern petunia from its original forbears. The first petunia was discovered growing on the banks of the La Plata in South America by Commerson in 1823. He sent some plants home to the French botanist, Jussieu, who constructed the genus petunia from the dried specimens. This species suffered from sticky leaves and sticky stems, and its wardrobe was confined to white gowns, exhalant a strong perfume at nightfall. In some old, sleepy gardens shut off from the traffic of the busy world, relics of this ancient strain may be found still blooming in their snowy whiteness.

The second species of petunia came from seeds sent from Argentina in 1831 to the Glasgow Botanical Gardens, by a Mr. Tweedie. Thanks to his discovery, the color range of the petunias was no longer restricted to white. For the mixture of this petunia with the white-flowered one, left the entire heritage of gay and colorful blossoms that so quickly have permeated our gardens.

Not alone our gardens. It has ventured into the stronghold of our urban artificialities, and just as cheerfully spends the summer in the restricted area of the city window box.

## THE COTTAGE IN THE VALLEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Canorvan hill is proud and high And seven counties know it. Its top is close against the sky— The world is all below it. The spreading miles look up at me As on the great I daily. I gaze upon them all and see A cottage in the valley.

The fields are fairy garden plots: The trees are bushes merely: The cattle are but moving dots And often vanish queerly. There are a thousand things to see Where'er my glances sally. But one is worth them all to me— The cottage in the valley.

The river's like a silver thread And gleams and glitters brightly. The barns, like berries, glisten red— The tiny houses whitely. And there's a town with houses lined In avenue and alley. My eyes forsake them all to find The cottage in the valley.

I trace the roads that wind about And though it's strange in telling, I find that all of them come out Before a certain dwelling. And here's a path awaiting me And I'll no longer dally. For there is one I long to see At the cottage in the valley.

## THE PASSPORT IS AN EARTHY THING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

At the meeting in London recently in honor of the survivors of England's first hundred aviators, Mr. H. G. Wells rose to complain of the fly in the airman's amber—and the earth man's as well. Experts might tell them, said Mr. Wells, according to The London Times, the aviators and their hosts, of the possibilities of flying to India and the Cape in three or four days, and they filled their minds with visions of aerodromes dotted all over the earth; but as a simple-minded person looking at obvious things, he asked them whether that was going to be done for many years to come, or at all.

Let them look at the map of Europe and Western Asia. Would they go straight to an aerodrome and take passage at once? No, they would get a passport and get it viséd for France, Italy, and the various other countries over which they wanted to fly. They would also have to come down in Paris and be searched for contraband. After several hours' delay they would be in the air again, but would have to come down before leaving France to see that they did not take dutiable goods out and to descend again in Italy to see that they did not bring dutiable goods in. This network was likely to strangle aviation for many years to come.

The sovereign states of Europe were too small for modern aerial transport, and the situation had become intolerable. Unless matters could be eased by setting up some super-government to secure free right of way from end to end of Europe, the fair promise of aviation and of our civilization was likely to be stifled. The aviation of the future, added Mr. Wells, would be over the great plains, and if they had a world system, the routes would be across the level countries.

## WISE WOMAN

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## LABOR AIMS TO RUN OWN DAILY PAPER

Committee in Massachusetts Is Appointed to Report on Cost of Publishing Organ to Present Its Point of View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Five representatives of newspaper occupations have been appointed to a committee of the Massachusetts branch, American Federation of Labor, which will investigate the cost of publishing a daily Labor paper in this State and make a report to the next convention of the state branch.

Dennis D. Driscoll, Michael Birmingham and others prominent in the Labor movement in this State strongly urged the publication of such a paper at the convention held in Lynn, Massachusetts. It was contended that no daily paper is published primarily to present the point of view of organized Labor, and that an organ was needed in order that Labor opinions might reach the public. Some papers, it was contended, were openly hostile to Labor interests.

There was also the feeling that the press is to a large degree controlled by advertising and banking interests, and that matter of importance to Labor might, if it ran counter to those interests, be excluded from or inadequately treated in the commercial dailies. It was not the purpose to exclude organized Labor or the general public from the proposed Labor daily; its columns would be opened freely to both, but its main object would be to assure Labor the chance to put its case before the public in its own way.

Some papers had treated Labor fairly, both in respect to space and handling of news, it was admitted; but it was contended that two powerful Boston papers, circulating largely among wage earners, had not shown that fairness in dealing with their own employees that they had claimed for themselves in their attitude toward Labor as a whole.

Proponents of the Labor daily said that such a publication was necessary and would be put into the field soon. Much interest was shown in the general movement of the more vigorous units of organized Labor to make themselves articulate. The success of the railroad brotherhoods in publishing, through the Plumb Plan League, their national daily, Labor, which carries no advertising and whose present circulation of some 400,000 is expected to expand to 1,000,000 within a year, is stimulating thought along this line.

Labor, like The New Majority, organ of the Labor Party, is an after-war development. It is probable that war, with the emphasis it placed upon propaganda which it presented, has thereby brought nearer the establishment of a Labor press. Organized Labor already has one powerful daily in Seattle, Washington, The Union Record, and several hundred weeklies, many of which, however, are privately owned. There are also a number of Socialist papers, including three or four dailies.

## QUEBEC TO DEVELOP ITS WATER POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The development of the magnificent water powers of the Province of Quebec in the interest of the farmers is a project fore-shadowed by the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, in a public address delivered here recently. It has been estimated that the Province of Quebec could easily supply 10,000,000 horse power, while at present it is only utilizing about 800,000 horse power. It is the intention of the Provincial Government to apply itself to the intensive development of electrical energy, and the Minister of Agriculture is determined to divert a considerable part of this to the use of those who till soil. "The water powers can serve agriculture just as they can serve the cities and towns and their residents," said the minister. "I can foresee the day in the near future when there will be a full supply of electricity available, not only for the cities and towns, but also for all the rural districts in the province." The minister presented official statistics to show the wonderful improvements made by agriculture in the province. Mr. Caron quoted figures to show the success of farmers' cooperative societies, and strongly advised the working classes to organize similar cooperative organizations in order to reduce, as much as possible, the ever increasing cost of living.

The high cost of living, said the minister, was one of the great problems of the day, and it might be partially solved at least if the farmers and the younger generation in particular could be induced to remain on the land, but that was the great difficulty that had to be faced, and for which some solution must be found. The farmer could not be kept there by words. The attraction of the cities and towns were too great to be offset by the best speeches. Something

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else must be done. The great danger was that if the immigration from the farms to the cities and towns continued, production would decrease and the result would be a still further increase in the cost of living. "We in Quebec," said the Minister of Agriculture, "are not afraid of any farmer movement such as that which has frightened some of our sister provinces. If a farmer movement is to succeed here it will only be if the farmers demand their own rights without injury or injustice to any of the other classes of the community."

## QUEBEC'S AIMS WITH REGARD TO FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

GRANDMERE, Quebec—About 30 foresters, from all parts of Canada and the eastern states, attended a three-days' conference held in this town recently. G. C. Piche, chief of the forest service of the government of the Province of Quebec, in addressing the conference, outlined the forestry policy of the new Provincial Prime Minister, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau. He said that, in general, the policy of Sir Lomer Gouin, the former Premier, in dealing with the paper industry, would be followed, and stated that the new Premier would make an announcement shortly relating to the classification of the size of the various kinds of wood that could be legally cut. It was made plain at the conference that the Provincial Government will have two aims in connection with the forests. The first is to prevent them from being wasted or over-exploited; the second is to take full advantage of the opportunity now presented for turning these forest resources into actual wealth.

The forests of Quebec comprise 45,000,000 acres of land under license and 75,000,000 acres of land covered by virgin forests. Up to the present time, about 1,000,000,000 feet of timber have been cut from the 45,000,000 acres of land under license, and it is calculated that four or even five times more than this can be cut from the same land without interfering with the future supply. This does not include in any way the 75,000,000 acres of land, which is still free of license and is the property of the Crown.

How much of this great reserve is commercially available it is hard to say, but the Provincial Government is now undertaking an inventory of the whole. Forest posts are to be established at Hamilton Bay, Unkava Bay, and James Bay, from which posts foresters will go out and make inventories. These posts will be connected by wireless telegraph and the workers will have the assistance of aeroplanes, which will be used to make photographic surveys.

The forest industry holds the second place in the Province of Quebec from the standpoint of value and products. It is now generally recognized that the forest industries of the province are entering upon the most prosperous period of their history. The next 10 years should witness a remarkable growth in these industries, with attendant increase in the general prosperity of the Province. During the three days of the conference the foresters spent most of their time at the Proulx Nursery, where work of a most valuable kind in experimental reforestation is being carried on under the direction of Mr. Ellwood Wilson.

## HIGH WAGE TO BOYS DEPOPULATES FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of Michigan, has declined an invitation to debate wage conditions which was extended by a district council of the International Association of Machinists. Governor Sleeper's reported declaration that wages of automobile workers should be reduced as a first step toward readjustment of business conditions led to the invitation.

"I know that some wage scales are too low," said the Governor. "What I am criticizing is the paying of extravagant wages to boys. It is demoralizing the boys and depopulating the farms. The manufacturers who are pursuing this short-sighted policy are cutting the ground from under their own feet. If they keep on the farmers will be unable to buy automobiles or any sort of machinery and the makers of these goods will discover that they have ruined their own market."

"The workers are not to blame. If anyone is to blame it is the manufacturer. Regardless of the cause, the fact is that almost 2,000,000 acres of Michigan farm land are idle."

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## UNION ISSUE RAISED IN FREIGHT CASE

Injunction Sought to Restrain Marine Organizations From Refusing the Acceptance of Transportation Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Shall the employees of steamship and railroad lines require a union certificate for all merchandise hauled? This is one of the questions involved in the application of Walter Gordon Merritt, attorney for Samuel Buyer & Co., for a permanent injunction to restrain the Old Dominion Transportation Company and certain marine unions from refusing to handle the petitioners' freight.

This freight has been submitted to the company by the Citizens Trucking Company, the organization formed by the Citizens Transportation Committee for the purpose of handling the trucking business which the union truckmen, because of the pier strike, refuse to handle.

It is said that the Old Dominion Transportation Company does not accept goods trucked by the Citizens Company because of the non-union character of that work, and because acceptance of it might cause a strike of their own employees.

Mr. Merritt, chairman of the law committee of the Citizens Transportation Committee, insists that momentous issues are at stake in this case.

"When a citizen steps up to the ticket office," he asked the court "shall he be confronted with the question, 'are you a union man?' When he wishes to telegraph or telephone, shall this be the inquiry? When he presents his package to the expressman shall he have to bear testimony that it contains a union label? Shall the baggage master of the railroad train be obliged to ascertain whether the trunk is union demand of all passengers the disclosure of a union button as well as the payment of his fare? Shall the employees of gas and electric light companies compel the discontinuance of service against those patrons who do not join the union?"

"An affirmative answer must be given to each of these questions if this case is not well founded. Each of these social rights, necessary to the comfortable existence of all citizens, is dead now and today if our contentions are wrong. American citizenship is a worthless badge if this be the law. As to these paramount rights, society has its back to the wall and will not yield. If it is to be a struggle between these rights of citizenship, then all the forces of government will be with us, for no government can honorably stand which will not stake everything, even its self-preservation, on the preservation of these public rights."

## FORTY-EIGHTERS TO BREAK FORMALLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Withdrawal of the Committee of Forty-Eight from the new Farmer-Labor Party, accepted as a matter of course following the third party convention in Chicago, will probably be made formal at a meeting of the committee leaders in this city next Monday night.

The chief objection of the committee to the new party, as stated before, and later denied by Parley P. Christensen, the Farmer-Labor presidential candidate, is that it is a radical organization which does not wish for political success, but rather courts political favor in order to strengthen its alleged case for radical methods of acquiring a new political regime. Mr. Christensen has denied the

charge made by two party leaders resigning from the Utah state organization, that the organization is controlled by the Industrial Workers of the World; and the local office of the Committee of Forty-Eight has received a message from Utah headquarters saying that the Utah committee is intact and that "organized Labor represents the attitude of the Farmer-Labor Party, desiring a new Liberal Party not controlled by radicals." Meanwhile the Socialist Party has issued a statement charging that the new party is merely an attempt to divide the Labor vote.

On Monday night the committee leaders will try to find a basis upon which the new party movement may be continued in accordance with their ideas, less radical than the Farmer-Labor Party's, and they believe much more likely to win popular approval.

## MAINE CITY PLANS ROAD BETTERMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine—A comprehensive plan for improving outlying roads has been proposed by the Chamber of Commerce for eight principal roads, totaling 26 miles, within the city limits of Augusta, and careful surveys will be made of each. The roads committee of the chamber met recently with the Mayor and City Council, and subcommittees were named to report on each road. The reports will be published, and a fund will be raised to improve the highways. Automobiles are expected to contribute a considerable sum of the \$100,000 which is expected to be raised.

The private corporation which will raise this fund will take municipal notes in exchange for whatever sums it advances for road improvement as a guarantee of repayment. It is expected that other cities will follow the example of Augusta.

## PROFIT-SHARING PLAN IN MILLS A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—The industrial democracy plan, introduced six months ago in two cotton mills in Darlington County by C. C. Twitty, president, has proved to be remarkably successful in increasing financial returns to employees, production, and efficiency of labor, and as a method of inducing more cooperation between the mill management and the workers. The net profit above operating expenses, taxes and depreciation is shared on a 50-50 basis with employees. Each employee at one mill has just received \$26.63 on each \$100 earned between October 1 and April 1 and at the other \$26.89. The plan was inaugurated with the opening of the new year, but was made retroactive to October 1, 1919.

The management of the mills says the plan has been instrumental in increasing production from 60 to 90 per cent and the efficiency of labor from 70 to 95 per cent.

## WHEAT PRICES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—While the tape machine was recording decisive recessions in wheat futures in the Chicago market, recently, local housewives were busy trying to figure just how the lowering of prices would affect the family budget. An analysis of the situation is offered by C. B. Watts, a member of the Canada Wheat Board, who says: "I do not consider it at all impossible that the fall in wheat prices will, in a few months, warrant a reduction of two cents in the cost of a 10-cent loaf of bread. With the relaxation of government control, and the arrival of this year's harvest, cash wheat in Ontario and the West will possibly open in August at about \$2.55 per bushel, a reduction of 60 cents. This is contingent, of course, upon present crop expectations being realized."

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## TENNESSEE EXTRA SESSION MONDAY

Suffragists Claim Enough Votes of Members of Legislature Pledged to Carry Through the Eighteenth Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The extra session of the General Assembly of Tennessee will be convened next Monday, and within a day or two more it will be decided if the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment will be accomplished through the legislators of the Volunteer State or will be left to North Carolina.

The campaign on the part of both the suffragists and the anti-s has been earnest and energetic. The most efficient leaders have been in charge, and they have brought to bear every legitimate influence which would promote the success of their respective sides. Every state senator has been seen, and wherever it has been possible, a pledge has been wrung from him. Similar tactics have been employed with the members of the lower house. If there are any of either chamber who have not been definitely committed, it is simply because they are of that type who refuse to announce their intended action until the final moment has arrived.

The help of President Wilson has been sought on the part of the suffragists and from both presidential candidates has come an expression of desire that the amendment be ratified.

## Suffragists Confident

The latest appeal for ratification has been received from George White, chairman of the Democratic national committee, who telegraphed the party members of the Tennessee Legislature, not only urging favorable action on the amendment, but begging that assurance be given so that it could be announced by Governor Cox in his speech of acceptance.

The suffragists assert with every show of sincerity that their triumph is near and base their assertion on a confident statement regarding their poll of the Legislature. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, suffragist leader, declares that she has a sufficient number of members pledged to insure victory. While this sounds convincing and assuring to the friends of the amendment, it is met by a flat denial on the part of the anti-s, who insist that there is a lack of 14 votes in the House and five in the Senate.

A few weeks back the issue was considerably befogged with a legal complication. It was urged on the part of the anti-suffragists that any ratification by the Tennessee Legislature would be invalid on constitutional grounds. The argument is still offered that a legal doubt remains and should the measure be sustained the courts would ultimately be called upon to pass upon it.

## Politicians Divided

The best posted politicians in Tennessee are divided in their opinion as to the success or failure of ratification by the extra session. The preponderant sentiment, however, is that it will go through. Those who take this view base their judgment upon two leading grounds: First, they say that the majority of the Tennessee legislators are in favor of woman suffrage, and their growing influence in state politics is such that their wishes cannot be ignored. The legislators

who disregard their desires in this matter are likely to be remembered in some future campaign in which their interests may be personal. This, they maintain, is a very potent factor in the average legislator's calculations. Secondly, they see a large accession in strength from the state administration influence.

Governor Roberts and his official family seem to be aiding the ratification side in a very efficient way. This has come both as a surprise and a relief, as it was thought only a few weeks since that the governor's interest was lukewarm and that his indifference in the suffrage cause would have a decided influence upon the members of the legislature. It is now accepted that the administration help will be a large contribution in bringing about amendment success.

## Antis Alert

Notwithstanding the favorable outlook which they claim, Mrs. Catt and her co-workers, Mrs. Leslie Warner, chairman of the Women's Democratic Ratification committee, and Mrs. John W. Kenny, chairman of the League of Women Voters' Ratification committee, have not relaxed their efforts in the slightest and have the capital campaign planned and outlined with the same care and detail which has marked their contest throughout the state in a preliminary way.

It might be added that the anti-s are equally alert and elaborate in their final campaign. Some of their strongest workers from Washington and other cities are on hand, and they are receiving assistance from a number of brilliant Tennessee women. If they have any apprehension that their cause is a losing one, they do not make the faintest show of it at Nashville.

## NAVAL RESERVISTS GIVEN ACTIVE DUTY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Commandants of the First, Third and Fourth Naval Districts have been instructed by the Navy Department to order to active duty reservists who desire such duty and to allow them to serve on a flotilla of destroyers which soon is to leave for Turkish waters to augment the American naval forces there.

No general mobilization of the reserve force is contemplated, but in addition to the men who may go on the destroyer flotilla reservists in all districts who desire duty on naval vessels for training purposes are being sent to sea for short periods.

## GYPSUM IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

FORT McMURRAY, Alberta—During the operations of the government salt drilling party, a bed of gypsum was struck here at a depth of 510 feet. Drilling for salt will be continued as there are hopes of finding it before long. If the gypsum deposit proves to be genuine quality and quantity, a double mining industry may result. Prof. J. A. Allan of the University of Alberta, who is in the north on geological work, has notified the Hon. J. L. Cote, Provincial Secretary, of the find.

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## GOMPERS DEFENSE OF UNION SHOP

**Labor Federation Leader Declares  
It Stands for Democracy and  
That the Non-Union Shop  
Represents an Autocracy**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The recent declaration of the United States Chamber of Commerce in favor of the open shop has aroused much comment in labor circles.

Samuel Gompers, who does not like the terms open and closed shop, substitutes union and non-union shop for them. The union shop, he says, stands for democracy, the non-union for autocracy. In the one "there is the right of organizing trade unions and bargaining collectively; employees in the non-union shops are like cogs in a machine."

In the American Federationist for August Mr. Gompers says:

"Men who believe that the Chinese exclusion law should be repealed, who believe the literacy test should be repealed, who believe that hordes of illiterate immigrants from southeastern Europe should be permitted to enter the United States as freely as citizens of this country pass from state to state, are the men who object to the union shop. They believe in autocracy in industry. They hope to use these hordes to lower the standard of living of the workers of the United States. Furthermore, they will fight to the last ditch to prevent the taking away from them of the arbitrary power of dictating wages, hours, and conditions of employment to the workers in their employ."

Mr. Gompers declares that the relentless propaganda to discredit the union shop in the early 1900's reacted.

### Crusade of Profiteers

"But after the armistice was signed the profiteers, in order to hide their notorious practices, launched a bitter crusade against the union shop," asserts Mr. Gompers. "It has reached high tide and will soon recede, as the public, and especially the non-union workers, are beginning to realize that the only hope for relief is an organization. This has been exemplified in the past year by more than a million men joining the organized labor movement, until now, July 1920, there are 5,500,000 organized workers in America."

"What is the open shop?" asks Mr. Gompers, and answers, "An open shop is a non-union shop where the flic on is kept alive that union men may work there but they are not permitted to do so."

"An employer who refuses to employ a union man will say: 'I do not discriminate against union and non-union. I conduct an open shop, that is, those who apply for work will be given employment when they are needed. This is a shop where men are free.'"

"But when a workman applies for employment he is asked a number of questions. In many cases he has to fill out a questionnaire which asks his entire history from the cradle to the present time, and one of the most important queries is, 'are you a member of any union?' If the man answers this question in the affirmative he is not employed. He is told that his name will be placed on file and that he will be notified when there is work for him."

"But he never is notified. Instead his name is sent to other manufacturers to prevent the possibility of him being employed elsewhere."

"This so-called open shop is the discriminating factor that leads to the non-union shop; in other words, the shop which is closed to the union man, no matter from whence he hails or what his skill and competency."

"The union creates certain desirable conditions. The non-unionist tries to destroy them. By not competing with one another for the employment, the unionists make their advantage. By competing, the non-unionists would have the dictation of terms wholly to employers."

"The term 'closed shop' is a false designation of the union shop. Those who are hostile to labor cunningly employ the term 'closed shop' for a union man because of the general antipathy which is ordinarily felt toward anything being closed, and with the specious plea that the so-called 'open shop' must necessarily afford the opportunity for freedom. As a matter of fact, the union shop is open to all workmen who perform their duty and they participate in the benefits and advantages of the improved conditions which a union shop affords. The union shop also implies duties and responsibilities. This is incident to and the corollary of all human institutions."

## ORDER ABOLISHING ARMY DEPARTMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An order abolishing the six departments of the army, and establishing

nine corps areas as provided in the Army Reorganization Act, has been prepared in the War Department and is awaiting the approval of Secretary Baker. The departments which would be abolished are the northeastern, Boston, Major-General Edwards commanding; eastern, Governor's Island, New York, Major-General Bullard commanding; central, Chicago, Major-General Leonard Wood commanding; western, San Francisco, Major-General Liggett commanding; southern, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Major-General Dickman commanding; and the southeastern, Charleston, South Carolina, Major-General Morrison commanding.

## TROOPS ORDERED IN DENVER STRIKE

**Detachment to Be Sent to Quiet  
Situation Resulting From the  
Tieup of City's Trolley Lines**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—In response to a request by Gov. Oliver L. Shoup of Colorado, Colonel Heimids, chief of staff at Chicago, telegraphed last night that 500 United States troops will leave Camp Funston this morning for Denver, and that the commander at Ft. Logan, near here, has been ordered to send any troops needed for immediate use to restore order in the tramway strike, which began on Sunday.

Denver was in a state of excitement last night following seven hours of rioting on Thursday night. Five hundred American Legion members, who have organized as a volunteer police force, began patrolling the streets last night, and hundreds of other citizens have been sworn in as special police. The first disturbance Thursday night followed within a few minutes after the Mayor had given an unsatisfactory answer to a Labor delegation with regard to the use of police in the strike, and disturbances followed until nearly midnight.

At the height of the rioting the mob visited the offices of the Denver Post, which had severely criticized the strikers, and sacked the building. The presses and mechanical equipment were not seriously damaged and the Post appeared as usual yesterday.

Late yesterday Judge Greeley W. Whitford found several leaders of the Tramwaymen's Union guilty of contempt of court in violating an injunction issued against the strike, and also issued a new injunction ordering them to discontinue support of the strike and to call it off. Sentence was suspended pending action of the union leaders on the order to call off the strike.

## HOTEL MEN SEE NO LOSS BY DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Delegates to the convention of the Northwestern Hotel Men's Association, who were interviewed, said prohibition had not injured their business, that hotels have suffered little if any. They said they would not return to the old open bar system because they believed it would not be acceptable. They expressed the opinion that if liquor ever comes back it must be only under the strictest government supervision. Many said they were receiving larger profits from their temperance bars than they had obtained from the sale of liquor.

The hotel keepers look for a falling off in business when the increased railway fares go into effect. They declare the number of travelers will decrease and that therefore they will have to raise their price schedules. The convention unanimously adopted a resolution presented by the president of the association, Ray Smith of Milwaukee, favoring the open-shop plan of employment.

H. L. Stevens of Chicago said hotel men who deferred building on account of high costs were making a mistake, for if labor was forced by circumstances to work for smaller wages the times would be so bad, there would be no demand for increased hotel capacity.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IS WOMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—For the second time in the history of education in the United States, the superintendent of schools in one of the larger cities has been given to a woman. The first was Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago, and last December Mrs. Susan Miller Dorsey was appointed to the office of superintendent in Los Angeles. The enrollment here is nearly 150,000 children and the teaching force numbers 3500. There are eight intermediate schools, 15 high schools and more than 150 elementary schools, 21 evening elementary, evening high and numerous special schools.

## CONSORTIUM FOR CHINA APPROVED

**Kuo Min Tang Convention  
Would Have Credits Estab-  
lished, However, Instead of  
Loaning the Money Directly**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In a discussion of the consortium at yesterday's session of the Kuo Min Tang an appeal was made to American banking interests to assist China financially by establishing credits in this country, rather than loaning actual money directly, while the present political conditions continue. The money, it was asserted, should be kept in this country and the credit established to be used for the purchase of materials for building railways, opening of mines and other developments.

The convention went on record as favoring the consortium, or banking group of nations of England, France, Japan and the United States, but it was pointed out that the parties now in control are not in a position to handle funds properly. "We Chinese," said Mr. Ma Soo, chairman of the convention, "want to see the consortium succeed, and we suggest that it go on with its work of loaning money to China, but we want the money to remain here until a strong, united and stable form of government is established. When China is ready to adopt its true republican form of government, she will be ready to take the responsibility for the loans. The Chinese people will keep their promises. It is the military leaders who are not to be trusted."

Discussion in the convention hinged on Japan's participation in the consortium. Speakers asserted that persistent efforts are being made by Japan to maintain her special interests and claims outside of the banking agreement, in spite of the fact that she promised to waive such interests. Statements were quoted from Premier Takashi Hara and other high officials of Japan repudiating the promises they made to Mr. Lamont, representative of the American bankers, in regard to their special claims. In this connection the stand of President Wilson several years ago, when he recommended the withdrawal of American bankers from a proposed loan to China because of the severe terms imposed by Japan, was commended.

A special vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Lamont by the delegates for the very fair and just way in which he has protected Chinese interests in the consortium.

The convention will discuss the League of Nations in its particular reference to China today and tomorrow bring the convention to a close with the election of officers.

## COLONIA OFF PORT OF MIAMI

**British Vice-Consul Takes Charge  
of Cable Layer Which Will  
Remain Outside 3-Mile Limit**

MIAMI, Florida—The British cable layer Colonia, under charter to the Western Union Telegraph Company to land the new Miami-Barbados cable, arrived yesterday off this port but remained outside the three-mile limit. The Colonia was boarded by Rear-Admiral Benton C. Decker, commanding the flotilla of destroyers sent here to prevent the landing of the cable; A. H. Hubbard, British Vice-Consul at Miami, and W. J. Brenheim, general traffic manager of the Western Union Company.

Vice-Consul Hubbard announced later that he had taken charge of the Colonia, and that she would remain outside of the three-mile limit until further advice had been received from the British Embassy at Washington.

Besides Rear-Admiral Decker, the American officers who boarded the Colonia were Rear-Admiral Anderson, Commandant, at Charleston, South Carolina, who arrived here yesterday to supersede Rear-Admiral Decker in

command of the destroyers, and Col. H. H. Tebbetts, representing the army, which was ordered by President Wilson to cooperate with the Navy Department in preventing the landing of the cable until an executive permit for the work had been issued. The officials remained aboard the ship only a short time. When they returned to shore they were accompanied by Arthur Dearlove of New York City, chief engineer of the Western Union, who was aboard the Colonia.

The four destroyers ordered here by the Navy Department continued yesterday to patrol the outer harbor.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

**Inebriates' Home Closes  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office**

CHICAGO, Illinois—Property purchased by the Christian Industrial League of Chicago for use as a home for vagrants had been sold to be used as a factory because prohibition has left the organization with so few men to take care of.

"The old orphanage at Halstead and Centre streets, on the North Side, was purchased by our society about four years ago, when we felt the need of larger quarters," said an official of the Christian Industrial League. "The results of prohibition have made us change our plans completely. We thought we would have need of such a place for the drifters, but there seem to be none since prohibition went into effect."

The building is now to be used for the manufacture of electrical apparatus.

## "Blanket Tramp" Going

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Officials of the Public Employment Bureau believe that the "blanket tramp" will disappear from California during the present year and prohibition is held to be responsible for the situation. "Workingmen are becoming more independent," says an official of the bureau. "It is hard to dictate terms on which a man will work when he has money in his pocket, and now that booze is gone most of them have it. It has always been the custom of the employer in this country to demand that the prospective employees have their own bedding, for with so much whiskey running freely few of them cared to take the men into their own houses. But there is a different class of labor now. The men who employ them in large numbers are willing to spend a little money to give them comfortable quarters. The 'blanket tramp' will undoubtedly disappear very soon here."

## CHICAGO LAKE FRONT IMPROVEMENT BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Actual work on the lake front improvement plan, promised for years, began when workmen started excavating for a pedestrian tunnel under Michigan Avenue at Randolph Street, leading to the Illinois Central suburban station. The tunnel is being built by the railroad company and is to be finished in 90 days. It will be 30 feet wide, 10 feet high and finished in white tile. The railroad company's share of the cost of the lake front improvement will be \$38,000,000, and the tunnel, which will cost \$150,000, is the first construction work to be started under the agreement between the city, railroad, and the South Park Board.

## MAINE HOUSING PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LEWISTON, Maine—Nearly \$1,000,000 is involved in a housing plan announced by the Androscoggin Mill of Lewiston. Work will be started immediately on 100 dwellings, located in a 10-acre plot about a mile south of the mill. Each dwelling will contain two tenements of six rooms. This housing plan is expected to reduce labor turnover to such an extent that the mill will profit by the enterprise. Work will be pushed as fast as possible and some of the dwellings are expected to be finished this fall. A street and park system will be developed in connection with this colony.

## MR. TAFT ANSWERS QUERIES ON LEAGUE

**Former President Expresses  
Hope That Mr. Harding Will  
Accept Covenant With Res-  
ervations Made by Mr. Lodge**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William Howard Taft hopes that Senator Harding will ultimately conclude it to be wiser to enter the League of Nations with the Lodge reservations than to attempt to carry out the same purpose through a new form of association, according to replies he has made to questions put to him by the New York Evening World, and published in that paper yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Taft believes it will be found that when "President Harding approaches the 29 members who have already formed a League," they will be reluctant to adopt some new form, especially if by then the League shall have demonstrated its usefulness and practicability.

Mr. Taft repeats that without any reservations the Covenant, in so far as imposing obligations upon the United States, means that those obligations would be performed in accord with the Constitution of the United States. He says that "it does not add anything to make a reservation of something which is implied without it. It is the doubt as to how the Constitution restricts the power of the United States in such cases that should be cleared up by reservations if we are to have reservations."

To the question of whether any party turning its back upon the existing League runs the risk of being regarded as ready for a dignified way of receding from a professed national purpose become too stiff for them, Mr. Taft says:

"This involves an interpretation of motives which I do not deem it wise at present to enter upon."

Mr. Taft finds it difficult to judge how many votes will be lost or won by his party because of the Harding League attitude. Mr. Wilson's "course in defeating the League with the Lodge reservations and his maintenance of the deadlock" have dulled the people's interest in this issue. The Democratic issue is whether Mr. Wilson was right to "reject the League utterly because he could not secure the ratification of Article X." When this issue was first made to stir people would have welcomed a League

with reservations on that article. The great majority were against the President "in destroying the League because he could not obtain" this article. By maintaining the deadlock and by his second rejection "he tired the people as to the League," a natural result.

But "most of the Republicans who retain an interest in the question and favor the League with the Lodge reservations are not disposed to leave the party because Mr. Harding does not promise to do that which Mr. Wilson twice prevented and which Mr. Cox has pledged himself also to prevent, namely, to enter the League with the Lodge reservations." And he concludes, "how many Irish and pro-German votes Mr. Cox will lose because Mr. Wilson defeated the only possible league, and Mr. Cox announces his purpose to do the same thing, I cannot estimate."

## FINES IMPOSED ON DRIVERS OF AUTOS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Six persons in Greater Boston have been injured recently in three automobile accidents said to have resulted from operation of cars by persons who were under the influence of liquor. Conviction on this charge leads to automatic revocation of licenses to drive automobiles, in addition to whatever sentence the courts may impose.

In New York State many judges are inflicting jail sentences, but courts in Massachusetts commonly let off first offenders with a fine unless their records are bad, particularly if the only evidence against them is that of the officer making the arrest. A fine of \$50 was imposed on a Boston man in the Lynn court for operating a car while under the influence of liquor. The machine struck another and was overturned, four persons being arrested by the Revere, Massachusetts, police on a similar charge after a collision, and one by the Newton, Massachusetts, police after he had driven into two parked cars.

## EXPLORER LEAVES FOR NORTH POLE

NOME, Alaska (Thursday)—Capt. Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, will leave Nome tomorrow to resume his attempt to reach the North Pole, he announces. He plans to steer his vessel, the Maud, for Wrangell Island, off the northwest coast of Siberia, and from that point to drift with the Arctic ice pack.

## JAPANESE INFLUX INTO CALIFORNIA

**Mass of Facts Collected by Con-  
gressional Committee on the  
"Peaceful Penetration" of the  
State by an Alien Race**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

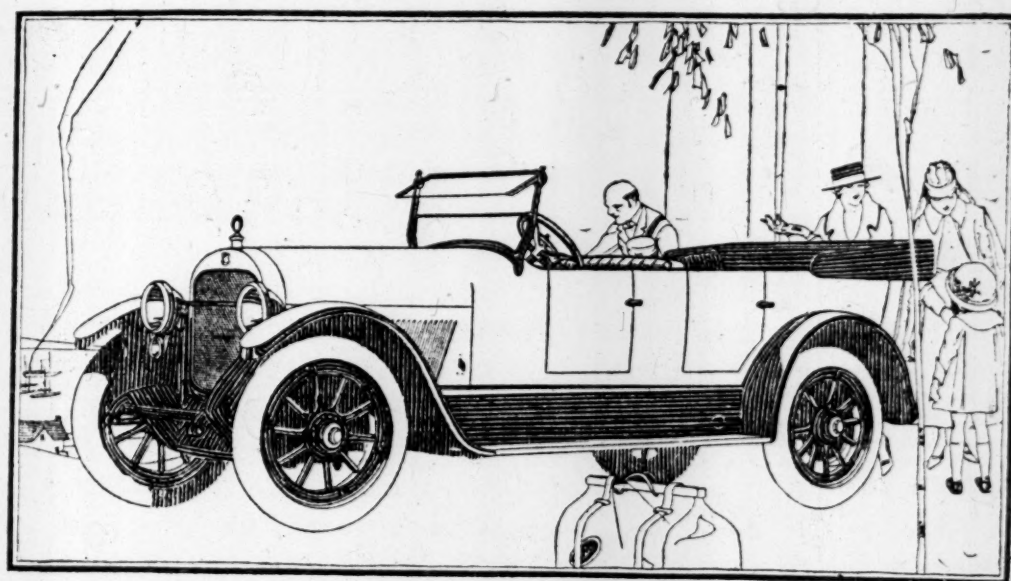
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The California congressional investigation of Oriental immigration is finished. The committee has concluded its work and left for Seattle, where it is conducting similar hearings on the question in the interests of the people of the State of Washington.

Albert Johnson, chairman of the committee, stated that he still adhered to his original idea of admitting Orientals by passport and the probation system, having seen nothing in California to cause him to stop the urging of the passage of a bill in Congress embodying these ideas. He voiced the hope that California would continue the agitation of the Japanese question, but he counseled the people of California to exercise patience until the matter can be satisfactorily adjusted.

"All we want to do," said Mr. Johnson, "is to have a fair understanding with the alien when he comes in. We never want to close the door to him. My vision has been widened and broadened by this experience, and if this investigation will lead the way to a treaty which will solve this problem, I will feel that our time was well spent."

California's need of relief from the influx of Japanese and its attendant evils, as set forth by its proponents at the initial hearings, is felt by observers to have been well substantiated by the evidence submitted. The great volume of facts presented has proved the "peaceful penetration" of an alien race into possession of the richest acreage in the State, and also its establishment of an industrial, economic and social problem in the center of California's social life.

"In all the towns visited by the committee throughout the San Joaquin valley the verdict was the same—the menace of the Japanese and the imperative necessity of relief. Where the labor situation was acute, the people voiced the same sentiment, claiming that they would rather go without labor than permit the Japanese to entrench themselves."



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## STRIKES VIEWED AS MEANS OF OFFENSE

South Australia's Premier Says They Have Proved a Failure, Shortsighted Policy Retarding Progress of the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Owing to what are regarded as impossible demands by workers, the government has closed down certain works and the Premier, H. N. Barwell, has threatened to extend that drastic policy if the strike weapon is persistently resorted to.

The Premier is prepared to meet reasonable demands, but announces that he has set his face against concessions which will involve South Australia in heavy additional taxation. As it is, the burden imposed on the people will have to be increased so soon as Parliament meets, owing to substantial advances to government employees. The whole public service has just been reclassified and another £70,000 a year will have to be provided in that direction. The police force has been given a further £15,000 annually and awards to daily-paid workers, as a result of an investigation by a tribunal appointed by the state government, already run into £300,000 per annum, and, as the court is still sitting, that sum is likely to be substantially increased.

### Higher Wage Demands

In the course of a year, also, South Australia will have to meet £2,000,000 worth of bonds which fall due, and loans are needed for rural development, public works and improved roads. These financial difficulties are being increased by the requests for higher wages, often resulting in strikes.

Already the government has closed down activities at the first of a series of locks to harness the runways of the Murrumbidgee. The men have been told that they may resume when they have returned to their senses.

Soon after that action was taken, government employees on the Murrumbidgee irrigation and reclamation works, where great soldier settlements are going to take place, demanded more pay, shorter hours and better conditions. They complained that the private boarding houses were unsatisfactory, insisted on the state taking them over and running them at what the Minister of Irrigation declared would be a serious loss, claimed a 40-hour week and wages which, in the aggregate, would have meant that South Australia would have had to collect another £500,000 a year by taxation.

### Their Own Destruction

The Premier is determined that he will not do this. "If the men get all they are asking for today," remarked another minister, "it will bring about their own destruction."

Added to these difficulties is the threatening railway trouble. Demands for higher wages have been made, but the government has pointed out that two tribunals are already at work investigating the case for the railway workers. In the State Arbitration Court, the President, Dr. Jethro Brown, is inquiring into the basic wage, which affects all workers in South Australia, and there is a special tribunal before which the railwaymen are making their plea for increased rates. Yet the authorities have not been told that they must grant a substantial advance without waiting for constitutional procedure and they have refused. As a result the unions in South Australia are combining into a federation for joint action and a ballot is being taken on the question whether there should not be a strike.

A bold industrial policy was announced by the Premier when he delivered the pre-session speech. Mr. Barwell said that strikes, and the consequent suspension of industrial concerns, were involving South Australia in considerable loss of revenue.

### Capital Not Attracted

"The sooner the Labor Party realizes that the strike as a weapon of offense is a failure, the better it will be," declared the Premier. "The progress of the country is being deliberately retarded by a short-sighted policy which leads the workers to a strike on the slightest provocation. Is it any wonder that capital is not attracted to Australia to assist in establishing the factories that are so necessary to national success?"

The Premier emphasized that the government in the next session of Parliament intended to do everything possible to perfect the industrial machinery. The fundamental defect in the arbitration policy of Australia, however, was the overlapping of state and federal control. It was of course, only right that within certain limits there should be commonwealth control, but the Commonwealth Arbitration Court now assumed jurisdiction practically over the whole realm of industry and employers had to serve two masters—federal and state. While that prevailed, industrial peace in Australia was clearly impossible.

### Local Control Advocated

Contending for local control of local industries and industrial matters, the Premier said that the government intended to act on these lines as a working basis. He hopes in that way to give a lead to the rest of Australia with a view to the position being properly adjusted. There should, he said, be uniformity in fundamentals—basic wage, standard of wages and conditions of employment—but overlapping would have to cease in the interests of industrial efficiency and peace. The Premier advocated a central standardizing authority and urged that nothing less than a Common-

wealth Court of Industrial Appeals could secure uniformity.

The South Australian Government did not agree that arbitration was a complete failure and that, therefore, the system should be abolished. The Premier, who is also Attorney-General, pleaded that throughout Australia every effort should be made to improve the system, which should certainly not be abolished until something better had been devised—and there was not shown to be anything better up to the present.

### Difficult to Satisfy

"Although the government is now paying its daily-wage men £300,000 a year more than was given 12 months ago, the men are not satisfied," protested Mr. Barwell. "They want more and more, and still more. Where is it all going to end? If we granted all our workmen everything they are demanding today they would cry for more increases in six months' time. It is impossible to satisfy them."

"The government has made up its mind that if the men will not accept the wages paid to them as a result of a judicial inquiry, but insist on striking, we must close down the government works. There is a limit beyond which we cannot and will not go. Men will not better their positions with the present government by going out on strike. Men employed on the locks have taken 'direct action.' The work is closed down and will remain closed down until they are prepared to go back. When they do go back just grievances, if they have any, will be remedied so far as it is in the power of the government to remedy them, but nothing will be done while they remain out on strike."

### An Unpatriotic Act

The cessation of work on the irrigation settlements is regarded as a singularly unpatriotic and selfish act as returned soldiers are awaiting to take up their blocks. Clearing and planting have been stopped and the men who helped the Empire to win the war are awaiting the pleasure of the strikers.

South Australia has purchased land for soldiers at a cost of £1,792,321 and 516,189 acres have been secured. A further £500,000 have been spent in irrigation areas on the Murrumbidgee in order to learn agriculture, returned men have been placed on government training farms and with private farmers, fruitgrowers and others. This scheme is proving a great success and is being extended.

Compulsory acquisition of land for the soldiers is now being resorted to in connection with estates exceeding the unimproved value of £15,000. The whole work of dealing with returned soldiers, however, is much bigger than has been anticipated. Many more are seeking land pursuits than had been estimated. Even in South Australia the number has arisen since January, 1919, from 1400 to over 4000, and that total may be exceeded.

## SOVIET FINANCIAL REFORMS ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A recent Moscow wireless message transmitted through the Russian wireless stations, which lies principally in the conversion of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee—in consequence of the report of the Commissariat of Finance—"has passed the following resolution: "It is recognized that the work of the People's Commissariat of Finance, which lies principally in the conversion of the former state budget into the budget of the united economic system of the Russian Soviet Republic, is in general in accordance with the fundamental problem of the economic and administrative development of the Russian Soviet Republic. The All-Russian Central Executive Committee considers it essential to oblige the people's commissariats and other central organs, beginning from the estimates period of 1920 to compose their estimates entirely on the basis of material presented from the various districts."

"The provincial executive committees are obliged to present as much material as possible to the Commissariat of Finance for the preparation of such estimates. The general estimates of these provincial executive committees will comprise the estimates of all institutions and undertakings, saving those which are directly subordinate, either to the center, or to more important regional establishments."

"The final examination of the estimates of the People's Commissariat—both in substance and in full detail—and their inclusion in the general state budget, is entrusted to the soviet of People's Commissars. The central executive committees direct the gradual exclusion of indirect assignments from the budget, issuing credits, when this is possible, merely to organs of preparation and production. The division of the budget into general state and local is to be altered in future, and local expenditure and revenues are to be included in the general state budget."

"In the sphere of taxation, the Commissariat of Finance is instructed to alter the existing system of the many-sided state and local money taxation, duties or dues, into a general state tax, with either one or two direct money payments, falling exclusively upon independent private undertakings. The Commissariat of Finance is instructed to work out a system of money dues, collected in connection with the satisfying of local requirements, but to be distributed in accordance with general state procedure."

"With regard to the preparation of estimates, the Commissariat of Finance is directed to undertake active measures for the extensive employment of 'moneyless' accounts, both in soviet institutions and undertakings, and between them, and also between them and private persons. The existing system for the distribution of money tokens is abolished, and distribution is entirely transferred to the Commissariat of Finance."

## TRADE WITH RUSSIA AS FRANCE SEES IT

Effort Was Made to Keep Negotiations on Commercial Basis, and to Avoid Recognition of the Bolshevik Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has been privileged to discuss with a highly placed French official the French point of view concerning trade relations with Russia. The latter affirmed that the French attitude during recent months has been much misunderstood. The government did not oppose, for example, the Krassin negotiations. They certainly endeavored to keep these negotiations on a purely commercial basis, and deprecated any attempt to enter into political relations which would involve recognition of Bolshevism as a legitimate governmental system.

The real point of difference between what was felt to be the British sentiment and the French sentiment was rather a matter of the degree of hopefulness entertained by the respective nations. England was optimistic, while France was pessimistic.

### France Not Hopeful

France still believes that all attempts of this kind will result in disappointment. She looks on sceptically. But it is important to note that her scepticism does not prevent her from assisting in the debates and from endeavoring to falsify her own fears.

"As a fact," said the official, "we have come to believe that in the anti-Bolshevik interest it would be a highly desirable thing for Bolshevism to throw open the doors of Russia to all the world. Bolshevism exists largely because it is isolated. The tyranny that is practised by a little group of men is favored by the deplorable conditions. Bolshevism indeed has good reason to dislike any arrangement which would bring the Russian people into contact with other peoples in a friendly way, and which would provide them with sufficient food. Despotism is not at all averse to disorganization. Chaos may be positively desired by Nicholas Lenin and Leon Trotsky. However this may be, we are of the opinion that it is in reality against the interest of Bolshevism to renew relations with us. We believe, of course, that our system of civilization is incomparably better than the Bolshevik system, and it only needs contact to destroy what is evil."

Thus in French official circles there are now many persons who hold the view expressed in England and America long ago that the resumption of relations with Russia should be accepted, not out of sympathy with Bolshevism but as a means of combating Bolshevism.

### Reasons for Clear Policy

The reasons for a clear policy on these lines were set out in this interview. First there is the humanitarian reason, which makes it impossible for France any longer to look on at a Russia which is in want. The political reason that Russia is the most formidable factor in the present unrest of Europe was also urged. As for the economic reason, it is only too obvious that France, like England, cannot refuse to avail herself of whatever resources are available.

Finally there is the powerful reason that the best propaganda against Bolshevism both in Russia and in other countries could be directed from men who live in Russia and who can speak authoritatively about the effects of Bolshevism. Break down the windows and let in the light—that is the best way of fighting Bolshevism for any other error.

"But," continued the French official, "it is precisely because this is the best way from the anti-Bolshevik standpoint that we are so doubtful even now about the sincerity of the Soviet Government. The government must be perfectly well aware of the danger it runs in allowing free access to the country of men from the western countries. The influences of such an invasion, which would open the eyes of the Russian, which would help to restore Russian prosperity, and to build up the independence of character of the Russian people, might be disastrous for the men now in control. At present, while Russia is menaced, everybody, whatever his views, feels bound, because of his sentiment of nationality, to rally round the Moscow Government. A Russia well fed, drawing encouragement from sympathies in its midst, would be a totally different proposition."

### Policy of Rapprochement

"In all this the western governments are now largely in agreement. What remains is the calculation of the chances of a policy of rapprochement succeeding. The French consider that the Bolsheviks are bluffing, that they are not so anxious to resume relations as they pretend, that they merely wish to throw the blame on the Allies."

"As for the resources which are to

be found in Russia, we frankly think that they do not amount to much. After we have supplied locomotives it would be doubtful if we should receive anything in return. Practically nothing is being produced."

"With the best will in the world, then, it seems to us that there is little to be done but wait. The confusion which follows a great revolution cannot be conjured away in a few months. France emerged slowly from the upheaval of 1789, and Russia, whatever is done, must, according to the French official view, emerge slowly from the upheaval of 1917."

## FRENCH STUDENTS IN LONDON HOSTEL

New Home, the Gift of Baron E. de Rothschild, Will Be Devoted to Art and Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A very interesting experiment is to be commenced in London. Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the French financier, has acquired a large house in Queen's Gate—No. 185—for the purpose of establishing a hostel for 21 French students, seven of whom will be studying art, seven engaged in research, while seven will be studying branches of education. These scholars are to be chosen by the Institute of Paris, and they will represent the highest form of young intelligence which the French nation possesses. London in many ways attracts the French student. There are better private collections of pictures in this country than in any other in the world, and arrangements will be made for them to visit systematically those private galleries whose owners accord this privilege. In various forms of discovery, too, the country has made great advances during the war, while its educational system undoubtedly affords special facilities for the French student.

A "Bourse" Provided It is not intended that the students will be boarded at the hostel, though breakfast will be provided. Otherwise they will have to make their own arrangements for their meals outside. They, therefore, in many cases may need some small private funds of their own, although in each case it is understood that Baron Edmond de Rothschild will provide what the French style a "bourse."

There will be no very lengthy visits; they will last, perhaps from three to six months, though it is not the intention of those promoting the undertaking that the building shall be used just as if it were a hotel for a brief sojourn in London for ordinary sight-seeing. Inasmuch, however, as many of these young men will have to help to earn their own livelihood while they are in London, it will not be possible to impose on them any strict code of conduct; on the other hand, they will have a pretty free hand even to the extent of accepting commissions to do work in the case of the artists. Their age will run from 18 to 24.

### Exchange Difficulty

The building is now thoroughly furnished and in complete readiness for the guests, but there is some slight difficulty owing to the depreciation of the franc. Baron de Rothschild has set aside what was then an adequate sum of money for the maintenance of the hostel, but now, owing to the rate of exchange, this sum will probably need supplementing. In any case, the experiment will, it is hoped, be successful, since it possesses the elements of permanency.

The only other scheme of a similar nature, which is not in such an advanced stage, is that which the Dominions are understood to be preparing. This, so it is said, is to take Crosby Hall—which it will be remembered was removed many years ago from the city to Chelsea—and turn it into a sort of hotel for Dominion students. The hall itself would, of course, be used as a common-room, but a considerable amount of extra building would be required in the vicinity to house the selected guests. About £250,000 at least would be necessary. This scheme, however, is only in embryo, and no one expects any definite outcome for some little time yet.

## STATESMEN NEEDED IN GERMAN CABINET

New Government Must Depend on Its Ability to Secure Support of Moderate Elements as Opposed to the Extremists

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—It is one of the new Germany's great disabilities that it possesses no outstanding personalities; that the tremendous events of the past five years, and especially of the last two, have brought no genius to the surface. Out of all the confusion has arisen no single individual possessing the qualities that seize the imagination of men. Revolutionary Germany hasn't produced its Gambett or its Lenin. It still awaits the man who, for good or ill, has those qualities which, at similar epochs in the histories of other countries, have compelled obedience.

This lack has been strikingly exemplified in the latest period. It was shown in the general election with its confusion of issues and its absence of any guiding ideas or any real leadership. It was further emphasized when it came to the search for a government. Just three weeks were occupied in that task, and the Cabinet, which took so long to construct, is a piece of workmanship of which mediocrity is the chief trait. For the new government is composed of a body of men all able and capable in their way, but no one of them a great figure in comparison to the greatness of the times; that is to say, having regard to the fact that perhaps no country in modern history ever stood in such need of high statesmanship as the Germany of today.

### Majority South Germans

It is a government, therefore, which will have to depend, not on any individual strokes of genius, but on its collective strength, its general common sense and its ability to secure the support of all the moderate elements in the country, as opposed to the extremists, whether militarist or Bolshevism.

There is, however, one illuminating characteristic of the new government. It is embodied in the fact that the majority of its members are South Germans. In other words, its composition throws a flashlight on the weakening influence of Prussia in the German Empire.

Mr. Fehrenbach, the Chancellor, is the son of a schoolmaster. He came from a small village in the Black Forest. Trained originally for the priesthood, he abandoned this profession for the study of law and made very rapid progress. Joining the Roman Catholic Center Party, he quickly achieved, too, political eminence in the State of Baden, and from there was elected to the Reichstag in 1903, and became one of Mr. Erzberger's right-hand men. In the Reichstag he came to the front during the Zabern affair when, speaking on behalf of the Center Party, he rebuked the military and the reactionaries, censuring Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, he made a strong attack on militarism, as illustrated at Zabern. After the revolution, Mr. Fehrenbach was elected president of the first National Assembly, and in that difficult office earned the respect and admiration of all parties. Taking a very liberal view of his duties, he treated the representatives of all shades of opinions with impartiality and won their obedience to the chair by a judicious mingling of tact and humor.

Another lawyer member of the new Cabinet is Dr. Rudolf Heinze, the Minister of Justice. The son of a professor of philosophy, he comes from Oldenburg, and, in the course of a very successful career, won recognition, first as an advocate at Dresden and later as a jurist in the high courts. In 1916 he was one of several German Government officials who were called to Turkey to help in carrying out certain constitutional and legal reforms in that country, and became Undersecretary in the Ministry of Justice at the Porte.

### New Foreign Minister

The new Foreign Minister is Dr. Walter Simons, who brings to that important position several years' experi-

ence in the legal branch of the Foreign Office in Berlin, where he made enemies on the one side and friends on the other by showing a desire to break away from that militaristic-imperialistic path which Germany was then following. He was not much in the public eye, however, until, as the legal representative of the Foreign Office, he went to Versailles. Here he was the right-hand man of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German delegation, and many of the most important documents submitted to the entente representatives came from his pen.

Of the other "new men" the best known is the Minister of Communications, General Groener. After rapid promotion in the army, he became, in 1912, a member of the general staff as chief of the railway department. Displaying here extraordinary talents of a high order, his work contributed in large measure to the way in which the heavy problems of transport were solved during Germany's war on two fronts. In the later stages of hostilities, General Groener went into the field and was quickly put in command of an army corps. After the collapse in October, 1918, he took General von Ludendorff's place as quartermaster-general and was responsible for the return of the armies to the Fatherland—a task of unprecedented difficulty well carried out.

## PARLIAMENT'S STAND UPON VIVISECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—J. F. Green, M. P. for Leicester, who defeated J. Ramsay MacDonald in the 1918 general election, succeeded H. G. Chancellor as parliamentary representative of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. On the day following the annual meetings of the union, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called upon Mr. Green at the House of Commons.

Asked what he thought was the feeling in the House on the vivisection question, Mr. Green replied: "It is difficult to tell, but judging from the debate on the Dogs' Bill, I should think the majority of members very much dislike the practice of vivisection."

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## WOMEN'S DUTY IN POLITICS SET FORTH

Viscountess Astor at Geneva Congress Declared Women Must Work for Equal Political, Economic and Social Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GENEVA, Switzerland—"It is a very great responsibility, as well as a very great pleasure, to represent Great Britain in this congress of women," declared Viscountess Astor, M. P., in her address at the International Suffrage Alliance Congress recently held at Geneva. "It is a great responsibility because it is rather a revolutionary thing that there should be a woman member of the oldest Parliament in the world, and that she should be entrusted with a mission of this kind."

"Many of us who are here today have been divided by profound differences during the last few years. We may each of us have felt that our own country was fighting for the right. Speaking for myself, I do not think we shall ever entirely lose those convictions. But it is the past; let us try not to keep alive the bitterness of the past, but let us remember the lessons of discipline and service and pity for humanity, and above all let us face the present and the future with a firm grasp of facts, and a courageous desire for reality."

"Now speaking as an official representative of one of the countries that has been at war, it is impossible for me to speak frankly about the present situation. I don't want to discuss the rights and wrongs of the war; to do that would be to defeat the objects of this congress. But, with our minds full of the horrors and tragedies of the last few years, we are in danger of accepting as true many unreal statements about war. War is a terrible wrong and we all want to see an end of it. But I do not know that it is necessarily the greatest wrong. I am not sure that slavery, and oppression, and intolerance, are not even greater evils."

### Believing in Ideals

"In condemning war, we must not forget that there may be circumstances in which freedom may be worth fighting for. If people believe in a great ideal they will not count the cost of sacrifice. Some of the great things in history have been won at its awful cost of war, and, until human nature changes, they may still have to be won so. Selfishness and jealousy and greed are the real causes of war, and they are not the monopolies of any class or any country; they are found in all of us, and you will never build a perfect world, however perfect a machinery you create, until there is a right spirit in men's hearts."

"One of the outstanding questions in the world today is the League of Nations. Now whatever some of us may think about the existing form of the covenant, I think all women will agree that the idea underlying the League is a step in the right direction—that disputes between nations should, as far as possible, be settled by reason and good will, and honest discussion, instead of by armaments and old-fashioned roundabout diplomacy, in which women have taken no small part. Something has indeed already been done in health and labor matters, through the machinery of the League."

### Can't Must Be Avoided

"But let us be very careful to avoid talking cant about the League of Nations. The ideal is a fine one—it means giving fair play, and a reasonable chance—but do not let us for one moment imagine that the League by itself can do anything. It will be utterly useless unless, and until, individual citizens insist on their governments behaving justly to other countries. If they stop being aggressive, and try to be just; if they stop being suspicious and try to be fair, then the League provides the machinery that can help to stop wars."

"The League of Nations is not a new idea. It has been conceived after every great war, and it has failed in the past for exactly the same reasons which may make it fail in the future, unless we can put some reality behind the machinery. If we women here were to go back to our own countries, and protest against aggression, if we were to urge our own countries to take their full share in working out a substitute for war, and if we were to put the whole weight of our influence on the side of fair play and justice then there might be some hope of the League becoming a real power. It is a great opportunity; women have never had such an opportunity before. Let us resolve, here in this congress, to use it, each one of us, to its fullest extent."

### Discussion Necessary

"This brings me to what I am really supposed to be talking about—the need for women in politics."

"First of all, there is the fact that we find ourselves in a rather lopsided world, heavily overbalanced on the man's side. We have therefore to work for the political, economic and social equality of men and women, for equal opportunities and equal pay, for equal rights as parents, for equal status before the law, and so on. Many women have given devoted service to these objects and I feel that all of us owe a great debt of gratitude to them. It is up-hill work, but I hope we shall get much help from the discussions on these subjects in this congress."

"Discussion is vitally necessary now that women have the vote and especially because the vote is leading inevitably to a further development, the presence of women in parliament. My experience of parliamentary work, though still a short one, is that there is no legislation in which a woman's point of view is not needed, can't get on with their next door

neighbor. It is much harder to love somebody at home, who seems to stand for things you despise and dislike, than to love a distant comrade in a far country, but it is really more important."

"Let us go away from this congress determined that if we, as women, go into the full glare of public life, it shall be with an endeavor to live up to our professions in the small things of our daily lives, as well as in the larger issues of the world."

### Futility of Aggressiveness

"There is still a great deal of prejudice, which is handicapping us heavily, and which we have to try and dispel. Prejudice in either man or woman is one of the most blinding things in the world—almost as blinding as hate. I find there is a great temptation to meet it by becoming prejudiced oneself—of course that is a hopeless way to try to get over it. We must avoid being aggressive; if people bluster, it is no good blustering back. It is worse than useless if we begin looking on them as our natural enemies; they should be our natural helpers. We shall need a great deal of patience, and understanding, and self-control, but I believe we shall in time achieve that equal comradeship which the world needs so badly."

"Women, I think, realize in a peculiar way, that progress is something more than bread, and houses, and comfort. I believe most thinking women are born social reformers, and to me one of the chief tests of whether a politician is progressive, or reactionary, is his attitude to women politics. If he really wants social and moral progress, he welcomes the women's vote, because he knows it will help him to get his reforms through. If he is afraid of it, you may depend upon it, he is afraid that the moral standard is going to be screwed up uncomfortably high. That at least is the result of my own experience in fighting for temperance. I shall always be glad that I was able to make my first speech in Parliament on 'Drink,' because every woman knows how much sorrow and suffering drink brings into homes."

### Real Test of Civilization

"A high morality is the real test of any civilization. It is not easy to attain, but nothing that is worth while is easy. I do not want to underestimate the responsibility of men for our low standards; it is a heavy one. But I sometimes think women do not take their fair share of the blame. We must clean our own backyard, if we want to help to clean out man's as well. Women cannot altogether escape blame for the continuance of a double moral standard. There are still too many mothers who do not demand the high standard from their sons which they expect from their daughters. They acquiesce in the accepted order of things. Until women as a whole expect a single morality, we cannot blame the men alone."

"Finally there is the question of education. One of the most depressing facts in the world is the indifference of the vast majority of people to the things that really matter. So many people seem to believe in taking the world as it is, when most of us are longing for the world as it isn't. Do not let us teach our children, or let anyone else teach them, to be worldly wise, and to be on the look out for material wealth; let us help them instead, to care for the things of the mind."

### Influence of Education

"Of all laws, education laws have the greatest influence on the next generation. What children are taught to think, that they will be. Now when women can, they should demand a direct influence in the details of all educational measures. They should stand for all local authorities, school boards, county councils, and every body which has to do with education. They should not only let their voices be heard through men, but directly through their own words. I quite realize that every woman cannot work in this way, but I do believe that everyone can care, and should care about education, and see that all children get the very best."

"And I'll tell you one very important bit of practical work you can do. You can go back home and insist that teachers, men and women, should be paid a living wage, and a wage which will attract the very best material in brains and character into the profession."

"Women then are face to face with great problems, and great opportunities, and I think they have certain qualities which will help them to respond. My experience is that women have a good deal of moral courage, and are not afraid to face facts."

"If a few women go into politics for the sake of service, despising personal careers, and position, they will do a great deal to lift the standard of national and international politics. Women have ideals, and they are bound, by the nature of things, to have a practical knowledge of everyday affairs; a combination of those two qualities is a pretty good contribution to make to public life."

### Team Work

"But we must not flatter ourselves. The world will never be put right by woman as she is now, only by woman as she is going to be. No doubt we are suffering partly from failings which are common to all who have been kept in a state of submission, but we have still a great deal to learn. A good many of us have to learn to investigate facts more patiently, and to weigh them more impartially before jumping to conclusions. Some of us have to learn to discipline ourselves, to learn to do 'team work,' as we say in England, which means playing for the side, not for ourselves."

"Most of all, we have got to put our professions of brotherhood into practice. Let us be perfectly certain, when we speak about this, that we mean to live by it. Some of the people who talk most about brotherhood, can't get on with their next door

## ARMENIA LOSING FAITH IN ALLIES

Outlook Not Cheerful in Those Parts Where Armenians Are Fighting in Their Own Defense

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — By the draft peace treaty with Turkey, Armenia is established as a free and independent state, though with ill-defined boundaries. Not for Armenians alone, but for the progressive world at large, this is a great historic event, made possible in a manner worthy of the highest traditions of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy.

Mr. Lloyd George and his advisers, despite obstacles, have laid the foundations of a new Armenian state. If further proofs were required of the essential justice of those basic ideals in defense of which the Allies waged war, the two lines in the Turkish peace terms laying down the independence of Armenia would be sufficient.

In face of this fait accompli, it is a little difficult, says the Armenian bureau, to understand the perturba-

tion of the Armenian women of Hadjin (in Cilicia) "who, despairing of action on behalf of the government's appeal to the women of the Christian world and ask 'did the Allied Powers go to war to liberate the small nations or to destroy them?' But it may appear less surprising if the conditions obtaining at Hadjin as well as in Erivan be taken into account. The outlook is not so cheerful in those parts of the world where Armenians are struggling in their own defense."

After making the greatest sacrifice before and in the course of the war in what they believe to be the cause of liberty and right—the basis of Armenian efforts and aspirations for centuries past—the women of Hadjin and Karabagh cannot help considering the subject from their own surroundings, and wondering whether they have not been betrayed by the powers on the side of which they held out to the last at the cost of fearful losses—1,000,000 men, women and children—all their accumulated wealth and property and the complete destruction of their homes and economic prospects.

The Allied governments and peoples may plausibly argue that the Armenians were in no way encouraged to take up arms; that the sacrifices suffered by them were not required and their assistance was uncalled for; in brief, that the Armenians were

merely victims of their unfavorable geographical position and racial distribution. The Allied governments may further argue that they are under no obligation in a legal sense to assume responsibility for what has happened and what may still happen in the future.

All these arguments, expressed or implicit, would not carry conviction among the Armenians, who, believing as they do, that they are deceived, cling in an uncompromising manner to the shadow of treaty engagements which Great Britain in particular has assumed in regard to Armenia.

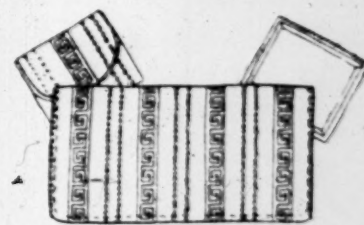
It follows that there is a difference of conception between the respective rights and obligations as between the allied powers and the Armenian victims. The former, wielding power and influence throughout the world, can act in a manner which is in complete harmony with their own interests, irrespective of the obligations they have assumed in regard to Armenia; the latter, devoid of all means of enforcing their rights, can only appeal and remind the allied powers of their promises made before and during the war, which up to the present moment have had no practical result, except the proclamation of Armenia's independence amid widespread famine and pestilence, and a notorious unwillingness of the part of the powers to assist Armenia in making effective the independence thus granted.



## And Eve Said Unto Adam

"Of all qualities common to man, common sense appears to be the least common."

### Cross Envelope Purse



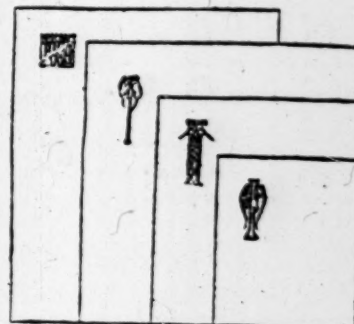
Colored striped silk, containing attached frame purse, mirror and puff case; handle at back. Size: 7 1/2 x 4 inches. \$29.50

### Cross Traveling Watch



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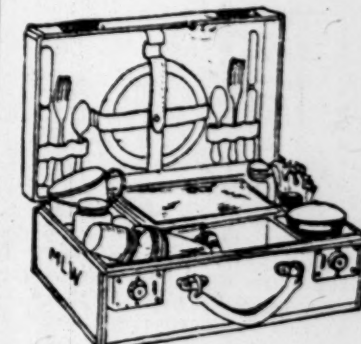
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### Cross Salad Set



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## BOILER MAKER WHO BECAME PREMIER

John Storey, Labor Premier of New South Wales, Receives Address in Honor of His Rise

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—John Storey, Labor Premier of New South Wales, was presented with an illuminated address by his Balmaln supporters, in recognition of his rise from boiler maker to Premier.

Pictures of Mr. Storey's Dock, where Mr. Storey had formerly worked, and of the Premier's luxurious office, were placed side by side to illustrate the magnitude of the transition.

A presentation was also made to Mrs. Storey, on behalf of women supporters and sympathizers.

In his reply to the felicitations, Mr. Storey said: "I can assure you that never in my wildest and most extravagant moments did I imagine I would be Premier of New South Wales. I intend to go on as I have gone—doing what I believe to be right. We have got a severe task, but we are not going to deviate from it. We are not going to hang on to office for three years just to hang on. I have said that we received only half a magdala, but it is a mistake to conclude that we are not going ahead to carry out Labor's ideals."

### An Earnest Team

"When we fail, because we are outnumbered, we will come back to the people and ask them to give us further strength. We are not going to be offensive to the Progressives or Nationalists and say we do not want their support. We are going to do things that will command their support. The difficulty is to know where to start. We have first to find out whether our officers are as loyal to us as they might be, and while I have no fear on that score, it is essential that, as new men, we should not sign any papers without having thoroughly examined them. We must not be accused of doing something and not know whether we did it or not."

"I have with me," concluded Mr. Storey, "an earnest and honest team, who believe that earnestness and honesty and a degree of ability to grasp the position as presented by Labor are the things that will make for success. I will do my best—my level best—to reward the people who placed me in the high and distinguished position I occupy tonight."

Mr. Lambert, President of the Australian Labor Party, in his annual address to that body, differed considerably from the remarks of the Premier. He was at any rate at no pains to be conciliatory to the opposition.

The government, he said, should lose no time in rehabilitating victimized unionists and deregistered unions. Certain men employed by the railway commissioners had been dismissed for ceasing work in the 1917 strike. The deregistered unions had been deregistered by the Arbitration Court for the same offense.

### Halfpenny per Acre

Continuing, he declared that about 80,000,000 acres of land in the western division had been leased for long terms at a halfpenny to two pence per acre per annum. About 8,000,000 acres of this was suitable for closer settlement. The government should make careful inquiry with a view to revoking these leases. He censured very severely the action of the previous government in disposing of a large quantity of inferior wheat to Japanese buyers, and thus depriving their own people of much-needed fodder. Today, as a result of this improvidence, he declared, there was not in New South Wales sufficient wheat to satisfy the people's requirements, either for bread or fodder.

He advocated the imposition of a graduated wealth tax, beginning at £500 or £600 a year but increasing in severity until, in the case of large amounts, it would be confiscatory. The Electoral Act should be amended, so as either to simplify the present procedure or revert to single-member electorates.

### ANGLO-SAXONS' PART IN HUMAN FREEDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Desborough recently presided at a dinner of the Anglo-Saxon Club held at the Royal Institute of Water Colors, at which the American Ambassador was the guest. The object of that club, the chairman stated, was to promote good feeling among the English-speaking people, and more especially with the United States of America.

In his reply, J. W. Davis, the American Ambassador, said that when he saw the objects of the Anglo-Saxon Club, his heart warmed to them immediately. He concurred unhesitatingly with the desire to promote, foster, and maintain good will and co-operation among English-speaking people. The outstanding characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon was his extreme modesty. It was natural that one should treat the phrase "English-speaking people" as synonymous and coextensive with the word Anglo-Saxon, and yet there might be some risk of question whether the one was not a little broader than the other.

This could be said of the Anglo-Saxon: He led the English-speaking people of the world. It might even be said that he led the people of the world. He led partly by his love of adventure that had carried him into every sea and across every mountain, taking his institutions wherever he went. If they, as Anglo-Saxons, had made any contribution to the world, it had been largely by the traditions of ordered law, faith in justice, administered with impartiality, that had distinguished the march of the Anglo-Saxon from the march of any other people which had set out since the world was young.

He declined to talk of bad feeling between branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, because he was profoundly convinced that in the real and true sense, looking beneath the surface, there was no bad feeling between those great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. No man who loved his kind; no man, who wished for the happiness and prosperity and order of the world, could fail to respond to the sentiment that now, and in all the years of the future, the Anglo-Saxon race might stand shoulder to shoulder in the van of the world's advance.

NEGO EDUCATION PRAISED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
MACON, Georgia—"It is cheaper to build schools and employ good teachers than to build jails and employ police officers," declared Prof. G. R. Hutto of Bainbridge, speaking before the grand lodge of Negro Knights of Pythias at their recent session in this city. "Ignorance is the largest liability of the American people, and I call upon every Negro Knight of Pythias in Georgia to do his part in helping to wipe it out," he continued.



Calle de las Sierpes

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## CALLE DE LAS SIERPES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Teaching city boys farming was advocated by Dr. H. W. Jordan before the Syracuse section of the American Chemical Society as a means of lowering the cost of living. Groups of boys, he believes, could be assembled and assigned to farm life combined with school training for periods of seven months of the year and, quartered in suitable cantonments, centrally located in typically farming districts, do the work on the farms. They might receive as pay, he thought, board, clothes and education, with a small amount of spending money.

Their education should include, he added, instruction in agriculture through farm and field demonstrations and moving pictures. They would learn the fundamentals of land preparation, seed sowing, care and harvesting of crops, also their storage and distribution to market.

Dr. Jordan believes that such a labor supply would be sufficiently abundant to permit the boys to work in two shifts of six or eight hours and to multiply the production of the farms by thorough, intensive cultivation. Land waste could be eliminated, rich bog lands drained, roadsides beautified and the high cost of living reduced by abundant cheap production of food, clothing and housing—for sheep raising, forestry, etc., all would work into this plan. And the farmer's wife would have no additional burdens since the boys as planned would live in their own central camps.

CHIEF OF INSULAR AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre has been reappointed chief of insular affairs, it is announced by the War Department.

## Hamburger's Semi-Annual Furniture Sale

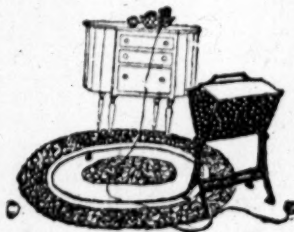
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the other for its kind. The first is called the Pi y Margall, and we are reminded thus of that strong but simple figure of the revolution, a patriot, and most sincere, who struggled hard against a mountain, and the other is the Sagasta—pro-hombre of a different kind—and this street is the nearest, daintiest thing that ever you would imagine, a little narrower, a little gentler, much newer than its mother Sierpes. Many other features Sierpes. Inevitably the great Cervantes was much concerned with it; often he mentioned it, and the fact is noted on a tiled inscription on the wall. Again there is the post office, which would hardly call for notice were it not that here we have one opening only for the letters and that is through the jaws of a most pre-sentable lion.

Save for a few brief hours before the madrugada gives way to full manana the calle is always full of people. It is possible to rush through it in a hurry, but no man would do so were the occasion not something most unusual. Sedately is the way which suits the Calle de las Sierpes. The complexion of its people changes through the day. In the morning they are mostly men, wearing, in the primavera and the summer, the big felt hats with tall crowns and wide brims that are favored in sunny days in the south of Spain, and these strollers, if you would call them so, are mostly engaged with what they would consider serious things, such as politics or matters of personal interest or even business. In the afternoons, there are fewer there—remember the siesta—but later the animation takes an upward move, and the señoras and señoritas wearing always their mantillas, with roses and carnations, come about more than in the morning. In the evenings there is gaiety and laughter, and along the way one hears continually the clacking of the castanuelas. The little children clack them, and, hearing it here, it is music of itself. Indeed there are nearly always some sounds of music in the calle, and high above, outside the houses, there are cages in which little birds sing continually of the joy of life in this lovely old Seville.

## FARMING FOR CITY BOYS IS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

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## CEMENT DEMAND IN BRITAIN GROWS

House Building and Reconstruction Boom All Over Europe Increases Amount Used

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the course of a recent statement the Ministry of Health has said that at the end of the war the country finds itself five years behind its building program. This, however, although unfortunately true, is only one aspect of the position as it affects the Portland cement industry. Other factors, in the vital problem of increasing the supplies of this material, include the enormous demand which must develop from the devastated areas of Europe and the heavy requirements of such countries as Austria, and especially Russia, where the process of reconstruction, while as urgent as anywhere, will not be capable of commencement for some time to come.

Even were output normal, therefore, cement manufacturers would be assured of an almost unlimited market for their products for many years to come. But the actual situation in this respect is that the manufacturers cannot supply the urgent demands, and that little assistance can be expected from imports will be seen from the fact that whereas both Germany and Belgium exported about 1,000,000 tons per annum, this supply has not been available for the world's markets during the last five and a half years.

### German Firms Hampered

Before the war Britain sent to foreign customers about 700,000 tons per annum, but export was prohibited during hostilities, and even now it is still only about one-half of the pre-war tonnage. The difficulties of adding considerably to the supply, so far as the Continent is concerned, are complicated by the fact that while some of the North German exporting factories were able in the past to use English coal, the present shortage and high price of this will seriously retard their future output, and will add considerably to manufacturing costs.

The pronounced scarcity of cement, however, as has been stated already, is not peculiar to the Continent. Much the same conditions are in evidence in Britain, where the output is only about 60 per cent of the pre-war total. Translated into figures, this means that the gross output of English works has declined by 5,000,000 tons. Indeed, it is calculated that the total deficiency of supply, due to the war, for normal purposes, in the home market and in those overseas markets supplied previously from England, Germany and Belgium, amounts to about 20,000,000 tons. Allowing for this, and for the natural growth in the use of this building material, the conclusion that there must be an enormous demand for many years appears to be justified.

### Concrete Houses

The need for housing purposes alone will be very great. Taking, as an estimate, an average requirement of 7½ tons of cement for a small house, it will be seen that no less than 6,000,000 tons will be required with the erection of the much needed 800,000 houses. Apart from these computations, however, there has to be reckoned the possibility of a much greater demand on account of the construction of houses wholly or mainly of concrete, and the shortage of labor, in the building trades. Owing to the present abnormal cost of both building materials and wages, therefore, any plan which involves a saving of work must deserve careful consideration. The war is believed to have demoted the building industry of 50 per cent of its skilled men.

Cement production requires less labor generally and less skilled labor in particular than the process of building with bricks. The average

output of cement from most of the works in England in 1914 was reckoned at 200 tons per man per year, while one modern plant was capable of an output of 400 tons per annum. Since that time, however, further improvements have been made to plant and equipment, so that the present annual capacity per man is about 500 tons.

### Supply of Coal Important

The supply of coal is an important factor in cement production, and one which is likely to restrict German output, especially, very seriously. The industry there was reported recently to be receiving only 65,000 tons of coal per month, in comparison with 300,000 tons consumed in peace time. The British manufacturer, therefore, by comparison is in a happy position. His supply of coal is reasonably assured, while prospects of his export business are especially rosy in view of the certainty that all the continental producing countries, even when their output has been increased substantially beyond its present limits, will have little or no surplus stocks available for other than home consumers.

## NONPARTISAN LEAGUE WILL PRINT DAILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The Nonpartisan League of Nebraska is to launch a daily paper of its own, either in Lincoln or Omaha, and has articles of incorporation ready for filing that call for a capitalization of \$500,000.

Only farmers are to be stockholders, and solicitors have been busy for several weeks canvassing for subscriptions to the stock. Several farmers have taken from \$5,000 to \$10,000 worth, and the project has been so well received that Jesse R. Johnson, state manager, says that the success of the project is assured:

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD  
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Securities Markets Practically Ignore Railroad Rate Advances and Brilliant Crop News—Decline in Foreign Exchange

Granting of increased railroad freight and passenger rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission has been characterized by leading financial interests as one of the greatest constructive factors that has developed in many months. And yet the New York stock market made a very feeble response to it. The very moderate and temporary advances made by some of the railroad issues could have been brought about by almost any ordinary constructive news development if had been a bull market instead of a bear market. Another very constructive feature was the report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the cotton crop, showing an increase of more than 1,000,000 bales over the forecast of a month ago. The stock market seemingly paid no attention to this whatever. Nor has the market responded to the very gratifying reports of the condition of the cereal crops, the total output of which will doubtless be far beyond the earlier expectations of the most optimistic.

## Listening to Bearish Talk

In fact, in a bear market like the present only bearish news seems to have any effect. The very best grounds for liquidation in the securities markets are the tightness of the credit situation and the need for monetary deflation. In addition to this fundamental influence the "Street" is very much concerned over the foreign situation. The break in sterling exchange more directly reflects the sentiment in this particular, for the Polish situation is considered very serious. It is admitted by some bankers that this is strictly a sentimental influence, and that there should be a quick recovery in sterling when it becomes apparent that the Reds can make no lasting headway. Meantime the bears are making the most of the situation in both the foreign exchange and the securities markets. The fact that sterling fell off about 50 cents from the high point in its recovery and is only about 38 cents above its historic low point graphically tells the story of the break.

## Cause of Sterling Decline

A foreign exchange bank official of New York says: "Beside the Polish troubles and the pressure of grain and cotton bills, another important factor in the weakness in sterling, and all other exchanges, because of their relation to sterling, is the fact that England, for some time, has been accumulating dollar credits in connection with the maturity of the Anglo-French loan. At present I believe the English Government is one of the largest purchasers of dollar credits in London. "Whether we like to admit it or not, England is the foreign exchange banker of the world. New York looks to London each day for the fixing of her exchange rates. I believe it is within the power of English bankers to push sterling above \$4 at any time they desire. At the moment there are large offerings of sterling bills with but few bidders. A report from abroad that \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 gold was to be shipped here would change the entire complexion of the market. Instead of being no bidders, there would be no sellers. I would not be at all surprised to see sterling fluctuate 20 or 30 cents in either direction, but I do not believe England will permit her exchanges to become demoralized."

## New York Stock Market

Total sales of stocks in the New York trading last month amounted to 13,154,500 shares, or about 3,000,000 shares more than in June, but 21,000,000 shares less than were recorded in July of last year. The trading in the month just ended was about at the volume in the corresponding month of 1917, when 13,115,800 shares were turned over. There was only one million-share day last month, and that was the first since May 20. In July last year there were 21 million-share days, and one of them registered more than 2,000,000 shares. This time last year the stock market had seen 86 million-share days, and through July in the current year there have been 54. The best day in July this year was the 27th, with 1,123,200 shares, and the smallest five-hour session was the 21st, with 310,600 shares.

There were 25 business days last month, five of them of two hours' duration. The average number of shares turned over hourly in July was 118,500, which compares with 86,255 shares an hour in June, 157,000 in May, 254,800 in April, 237,600 in March, 212,300 in February, and 187,900 in January.

Bond sales in July amounted to \$239,921,000, the first time this year the figure has gone below the \$300,000,000 mark. The total sales of bonds in the seven months just ended amount to \$2,285,197,000, which compares with \$1,912,197,000 in the corresponding period of 1919.

Some prominent New York bankers are understood to be now of the opinion that call money in that city is unlikely to rise above 8 per cent for some time, perhaps well into September, unless the demand should become much keener than it is at present. This, however, is regarded as no criticism as to the credit situation in general, opinion still being that no broad relief can be expected during the current year.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	131 1/2	134 1/2	131 1/2	134 1/2
Am Inter Corp	65	68 1/2	65	68
Am Loco	92 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Am Smelters	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Woolen	74 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	76
Balt & Odo	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Beth Steel	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Cal Pacific	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Gen Leather	49 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2
Chandler	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
C. M. & St Paul	32 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2
Chl. H. I. & Pac	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
C. M. & St Paul	32 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2
Corn Prods	84 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2
Cruible Steel	128	130 1/2	126 1/2	128 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug	40	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Do prof	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
D. L. & W. Co	225	240	225	238 1/2
End Johnson	62 1/2	65	62 1/2	65
Gen Electric	140	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Gen Motors	204 1/2	214	204 1/2	209 1/2
Goodrich	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Inspiration	163 1/2	165 1/2	163 1/2	165 1/2
Int Paper	74 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	76
Kennecott	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Marine	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
M. & E. M. Co	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
Mex Pet	154	157 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2
Middle States Oil	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Middle States	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
N. Y. Pacific	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
N. Y. Central	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
N. Y. H. & H	33 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
N. Y. Pacific	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Pan Am Pet	77 1/2	81	77 1/2	80 1/2
Do H	73 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	75 1/2
Penn. Arrows	40 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Punta Alegre	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Reading	87 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Rep Iron & Stl	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Rock Island	70	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Rep Dutch N. Y.	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Sinclair	24 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
So Pacific	91 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Studebaker	62 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2
Texas Co	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Tex & Pac	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Trans Oil	10 1/2	11	10 1/2	11
Union Pacific	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. Realty	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
U. S. Rubber	82 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
U. S. Steel	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Utah Copper	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Vanadium	66 1/2	67	64 1/2	66
Westinghouse	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Willamette	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Worthington	59 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	60 1/2
Total sales	1,075,400	shares		

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Lib 13 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Lib 14 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Lib 15 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Lib 16 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Lib 17 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Lib 18 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Lib 19 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Lib 20 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Lib 21 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Lib 22 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Lib 23 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Lib 24 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Lib 25 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Lib 26 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Lib 27 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Lib 28 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Lib 29 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Lib 30 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Lib 31 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Lib 32 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Lib 33 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Lib 34 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Lib 35 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Lib 36 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Lib 37 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Lib 38 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Lib 39 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Lib 40 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Lib 41 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Lib 42 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Lib 43 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Lib 44 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Lib 45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Lib 46 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Lib 47 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Lib 48 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Lib 49 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Lib 50 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Lib 51 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Lib 52 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Lib 53 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Lib 54 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Lib 55 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Lib 56 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Lib 57 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Lib 58 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Lib 59 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Lib 60 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Lib 61 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Lib 62 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Lib 63 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lib 64 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lib 65 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Lib 66 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Lib 67 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Lib 68 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Lib 69 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Lib 70 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Lib 71 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Lib 72 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lib 73 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Lib 74 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Lib 75 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Lib 76 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Lib 77 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Lib 78 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Lib 79 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lib 80 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Lib 81 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Lib 82 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Lib 83 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Lib 84 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lib 85 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lib 86 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lib 87 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Lib 88 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Lib 89 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Lib 90 1/2	0	0	0	0

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Belgian 7 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 6s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
City of Lyons 5s	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
City of Marseilles 5s	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
City of Copenhagen 5s	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Swiss 5s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U. S. 5s 1921	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
U. S. 5s 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U. S. 5s 1923	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
U. S. 5s 1937	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec	\$
A. A. Tel	96		
A. A. Ch. pfd	77 1/2		
Am Bosch	84	1	w
Am Wool pfd	92 1/2		
Am Zinc	113 1/2		fo
Arizona Com	94		
Boston Fish	7b		
Boston Elev	62		
Boston & Me	55 1/2		
Butte & Sup	18 1/2		
Cal & Arizona	82	2	pr
Cal & Hecla	250		
Copper Range	36 1/2		
Davis-Daily	7 1/2		
East Butte	10		O
Eastern Mass	10		Ja
Elder	26	1/2	
Fairbanks	48		M
Granby	24		
Gray & Davis	21		
Greene-Can	24	1	
I. Creek com	54 1/2		
Isle Royale	28 1/2		hi
Isle Copper	3		
Mass Elec pfd	78		
Mass Gas	78 1/2	1 1/2	
May-Old Colony	4 1/2		pr
Miami	19 1/2		
Mohawk	59 1/2		
Mining Body	25 1/2		
N. Y. H. & H	35 1/2	2 1/2	O
North Butte	14 1/2		Ma
Old Dominion	22	2	
Oscoda	36	1	
Parish & Bing	28 1/2		
Pond Creek	12		(
Punta Alegre	75 1/2	1 1/2	
Root & Van Der	24 1/2		De
Stewart	37		
Swift & Co	106 1/2		
Standard	103 1/2	3 1/2	Se
Standard Shoe	40		
Smelting	62 1/2	1/2	Se



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OULMET NOT TO  
APPEAR IN OPEN

Disappointment Is Expressed as  
the 1913 Conqueror of Ray  
and Vardon Declines to Enter  
United States Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio.—With the pairings for the qualifying round of the United States Open Championship Tournament announced, and the first of the outside entrants already practicing on the Inverness Club course, speculation as to the probable winner of the blue ribbon of American golf has become the order of the day here. The entry list shows the greatest gathering of professionals in the history of golf in this country, but some disappointment is expressed at the absence of several amateurs who were expected to lend considerable color to the competition.

Francis Oulmet, who defeated Edward Ray and Harry Vardon in the great three-cornered meet at Brookline, Massachusetts, when the Englishmen made their last attempt to win the American title, will not try for the championship. It has been the general impression that Vardon and Ray came to America chiefly to avenge that defeat, and Oulmet's decision not to play has come as a keen disappointment to many.

W. C. Hagen, Detroit, United States open champion, also Metropolitan open champion, and J. M. Barnes, who lost his three-times-held Western open title Thursday at Olympia Fields, Chicago, are looked upon as their country's strongest defense against the English invasion. Hagen has played considerable golf over the Inverness course, and although some changes have been made for the tournament in the hazards and location of two of the holes, he is well acquainted with conditions here. Barnes has expressed his liking to the course, and has always played fine golf here; and those who have watched him at Inverness believe he will show his best form next week.

Weather has been unusually cool this summer, and this is expected to be a big help to Vardon and Ray. The Englishmen have repeatedly stated their fervent hope that they would not run into any high temperatures during the play, and it seems now that their wishes will be granted in this respect.

The first pair to tee off in the qualifying round start at 8:30 Tuesday morning, but on Sunday a match between Vardon and Ray on one side and Charles Lorms and D. K. White, local professionals, is scheduled.

Players who took part in the western open at Chicago are beginning to arrive here. Charles Evans Jr. may not play through the tournament, but will probably take part in a foursome today.

Alexander Ross, Detroit Golf Club, winner of the Ohio championship last year when he defeated both Barnes and Hagen over the Inverness course, was one of the first of the visitors to reach the course. J. D. Edgar of Atlanta, Georgia, who stayed out of the western open in order to practice here, was another early arrival.

The Inverness course was never in such shape as at present. For several months experts have been striving to make the course the equal of any in the country, and the mild moist weather of the last two months has helped tremendously. The greens are not too fast, a common fault with northern courses at this time of the year, and the grass on the greens and in the fairways is as soft as in the spring.

**CONFERENCE NAMES  
ITS 1920 OFFICIALS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The officials appointed for the 1920 football games in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, as announced following the meeting of coaches here recently, are as follows:

October 2.—University of Iowa vs. Indiana University at Indianapolis, Ind. Referee: J. H. Nichols, field judge: J. C. Masker, umpire: H. B. Hackett, field judge: J. N. Elliott, linesman.

October 9.—Purdue University vs. University of Chicago at Chicago, Ill. Referee: R. G. St. John, umpire: Elliott, field judge: Kintz, linesman. Northwestern University vs. University of Minnesota at Evanston, Ill. Referee: F. E. Birch, referee: Hackett, umpire: J. J. Schommer, field judge: F. H. Young, linesman.

October 16.—Purdue University vs. Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. Referee: H. B. Hackett, referee: P. E. Gardner, field judge: J. J. Schommer, umpire: J. J. Schommer, linesman. Northwestern University vs. University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis. Referee: Birch, referee: Schommer, umpire: Young, field judge: A. Haines, linesman. Indiana University vs. University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, Minn. Referee: Masker, referee: Col. M. C. Mumma, umpire: H. L. Ray, field judge: J. Griffith, linesman. University of Iowa vs. University of Illinois at Urbana, Ill. Referee: J. H. Nichols, referee: H. B. Hackett, umpire: J. N. Elliott, field judge: J. C. Masker, linesman.

October 23.—Ohio State University vs. University of Wisconsin at Columbus, Ohio. Referee: W. D. Knight, umpire: P. E. Gardner, field judge: J. J. Schommer, linesman. University of Iowa vs. University of Chicago at Chicago, Ill. Referee: W. C. Knight, umpire: Masker, field judge: St. John, linesman. University of Illinois vs. University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich. Referee: Mumma, umpire: R. H. Graves, field judge: Hackett, linesman. University of

MINNESOTA VS. UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT  
URBANA; MASKER, REFEREE; A. BENBROOK,  
UMPIRE; ELLIOTT, FIELD JUDGE; A. G. REID,  
LINESMAN.

November 6.—Northwestern University vs. University of Iowa at Iowa City, Iowa. Referee: A. J. Samp, umpire: Reid, field judge: Haines, linesman. University of Michigan vs. Ohio State University at Columbus, W. H. Eckert, referee; Snyder, umpire; L. Gardner, field judge; E. E. Prugh, linesman.

November 13.—Purdue University vs. Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. Referee: Mumma, umpire: J. J. Schommer, field judge: St. John, linesman. University of Minnesota vs. University of Iowa at Iowa City, Masker, referee; A. G. Reid, umpire; Schommer, field judge; Kintz, linesman. University of Chicago vs. University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich. Referee: Hackett, referee; Snyder, umpire; F. A. Lambert, field judge; H. Clark, linesman. University of Illinois vs. University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis. Referee: Magidson, referee; Hoagland, umpire; Elliott, field judge; W. D. Knight, linesman.

November 20.—University of Indiana vs. Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind. Referee: Masker, referee; Mumma, umpire; A. G. Reid, field judge; Elliott, linesman.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Brook-

lyn's inability to play yesterday gave

the Cincinnati club an opportunity to

him to the cup. His time for the com-

binated events was 11m. 55½s. There

were three other starters. The donor,

Mr. McBride, a Pennsylvania alumnus

and a prominent lawyer of this

city. Leopold did the quarter-mile

run and walk in good time and dove

into the pool well ahead of Taylor, his

nearest competitor, who finished sec-

ond. Leopold had a length and a half

to spare at the end of the three-quarter

miles of running, walking and swim-

ming. Gold and silver and bronze

medals were given to the first three

men.

**CLEVELAND IS STILL  
GIVING AWAY GROUND**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The lead-

ers and the tail-enders came together

in the American League yesterday,

and the weaker team paced-setters

back after 10 hard innings of baseball.

New York, aided by G. H. Ruth's home

runs, and Chicago, after 10 strenuous

innings, won their games, and the

margin between Cleveland and its two

challengers was in consequence nar-

rowed by one full contest. First

place, however, is in no immediate

danger of changing ownership.

St. Louis came nearer the .500 mark

when it disposed of Washington for

the second time in two days, the

Browns on this occasion making their

hits count—as their tally of 14 well

indicates.

**RUTH BATS HARD, MATES WIN**

DETROIT, Michigan.—G. H. Ruth got

his fortieth home run of the season in

the third inning and his forty-first in

the sixth. Consequently New York

won, 11 to 7. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

New York.....4 0 1 0 1 5 0 0—11 10 6

Detroit.....2 2 0 0 0 0 3 0—7 12 2

Batteries—Quinn, Mordridge and Ruel;

Daupe, Oldham, and Stange. Umpires—

Dineen and Owens.

**WHITE SOX VICTORY**

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago de-

feated Boston in 10 innings, 4 to 3.

The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

Chicago.....0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—4 11 1

Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—3 6 0

Batteries—Williams, Kerr and Sch;

Myers and Schang. Umpires—Hildebrand

and Evans.

**WASHINGTON BOXMEN YIELD**

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Washington

pitchers could not withstand St. Louis'

onslaught Friday, the home team win-

ning, 14 to 7. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

St. Louis.....3 0 1 0 2 4 0 4—14 14 0

Washington.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—7 12 1

Batteries—Davis and Severed; Court-

ney, Engle, Acosta and Chaffery, Torres.

Umpires—Nallin and Connelly.

**ATHLETICS' GAME IN THE TENTH**

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Philadelphia

defeated the locals in a pitchers' duel

yesterday, scoring the winning run in

the tenth. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 5 1

Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 1

Batteries—Kinnel, Kaefe and Perkins;

Covaleskie and O'Neill. Umpires—Chill,

Morality and Friel.

**PICKUPS**

The Boston Braves appear to have

taken on a pitching gem of the first

water in the person of John Watson,

until recently a National League dis-

card. This player has four victories

to his credit, with no defeats, and all

the games he pitched in have been

marked by low scores. Twice he

downed the Chicago Cubs with G. C.

Alexander on the mound, on the last

occasion by a 1-to-0 score.

With the season having virtually

two months to go, G. H. Ruth, who

yesterday made his forty-first home

run, gives every indication of living up

to advance hopes and passing the "50"

mark before the race closes.

In the exciting scramble for the

lead in the National League, the fight

for sixth place between the Boston

Braves and St. Louis Cardinals has

been almost lost to sight. Close and

interesting baseball, however, is pro-

mised when these teams line up for their

scheduled double-header, marking the

close of the series, this afternoon.

Few-hit games are rare this season,

and the feat of Jesse Barnes, and

Adolfo Luque, respective pitchers of

New York and Cincinnati, who on

Thursday let their opponents down

with less than four hits, stands as ex-

ceptional.

One redeeming feature in the recent

slump of the St. Louis Cardinals has

been the batting of Rogers Hornsby,

now playing at second base. Leading

his league with an average of .363,

when the last official figures were pub-

lished, and capable of performing

equally well at second, third, or

short, Hornsby has few if any infield

superiors in baseball today.

**DATES FOR CANADIAN OPEN**

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Canadian

open golf championship will be held

at the Rivermead Golf Club, Ottawa,

August 26 and 27, it was announced

here. Entries close at noon, August

25.

REDS CREEP UP ON  
BROOKLYN IDLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Brook-

lyn's inability to play yesterday gave

the Cincinnati club an opportunity to

him to the cup. His time for the com-

binated events was 11m. 55½s. There

were three other starters. The donor,

Mr. McBride, a Pennsylvania alumnus

and a prominent lawyer of this

city. Leopold did the quarter-mile

run and walk in good time and dove

into the pool well ahead of Taylor, his

nearest competitor, who finished sec-

ond. Leopold had a length and a half

to spare at the end of the three-quarter

miles of running, walking and swim-

ming. Gold and silver and bronze

medals were given to the first three

men.

**CLEVELAND IS STILL  
GIVING AWAY GROUND**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The lead-

ers and the tail-enders came together

in the American League yesterday,

and the weaker team paced-setters

back after 10 hard innings of baseball.

New York, aided by G. H. Ruth's home

runs, and Chicago, after 10 strenuous

innings, won their games, and the

margin between Cleveland and its two

challengers was in consequence nar-

rowed by one full contest. First

place, however, is in no immediate

danger of changing ownership.

St. Louis came nearer the .500 mark

when it disposed of Washington for

the second time in two days, the

Browns on this occasion making their

hits count—as their tally of 14 well

indicates.

**RUTH BATS HARD, MATES WIN**

DETROIT, Michigan.—G. H. Ruth got

his fortieth home run of the season in

the third inning and his forty-first in

the sixth. Consequently New York

won, 11 to 7. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

New York.....4 0 1 0 1 5 0 0—11 10 6

Detroit.....2 2 0 0 0 0 3 0—7 12 2

Batteries—Quinn, Mordridge and Ruel;

Daupe, Oldham, and Stange. Umpires—

Dineen and Owens.

**WHITE SOX VICTORY**

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago de-

feated Boston in 10 innings, 4 to 3.

The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

Chicago.....0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—4 11 1

Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—3 6 0

Batteries—Williams, Kerr and Sch;

Myers and Schang. Umpires—Hildebrand

and Evans.

**WASHINGTON BOXMEN YIELD**

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Washington

pitchers could not withstand St. Louis'

onslaught Friday, the home team win-

ning, 14 to 7. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

St. Louis.....3 0 1 0 2 4 0 4—14 14 0

Washington.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—7 12 1

Batteries—Davis and Severed; Court-

ney, Engle, Acosta and Chaffery, Torres.

Umpires—Nallin and Connelly.

**ATHLETICS' GAME IN THE TENTH**



## MUSIC

## Royal College of Music

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—At the orchestral concert given by the Royal College of Music one often hears works which, for various reasons, ordinary concert-giving societies can perform only infrequently. For the college, has the advantage of a full orchestra, full chorus and soloists of practically professional excellence, always on the spot, and music is the paramount consideration.

So it is not surprising that such works as Stanford's "Songs of the Fleet," a fine choral composition (to words of Walt Whitman), by Charles Wood; and Berlioz's "Harold in Italy" Symphony should have been included in the program of the orchestral concert given by the college on July 9.

The "Songs of the Fleet" were composed some years before the war and it says much for them that the passage of time has not placed their fine qualities in a clearer light. One can recognize now something of a prophetic note in the music. The first song of the set, "Sailing at Dawn," is as beautiful as anything of the kind in the whole range of British music. The solo voice moves with a splendid melodic swing, while the chorus, at every point where it enters, is employed with unerring felicity to enhance the high beauty of the song. The refrain on the words "Lead the Line" lingers long in one's thoughts, and when, in the last song of the set, called "Farewell," the phrase is reintroduced by the orchestra as the composer's own comment upon the words, the effect is extraordinarily moving.

An excellent performance was secured under the direction of Sir Hugh Allen, though the experiment of employing a different soloist for each of the five songs detracted from the unity of the scheme. Wilfrid Tunnant's voice is good, but hardly resonant enough for "Sailing at Dawn." John Huntington, Walter Saul and Walter Claperton, have admirable accounts of themselves and of the concluding songs of the set. A special character was given to the performance as a whole by the fresh voices and energy of chorus and orchestra, and Sir Charles Stanford was received with a burst of enthusiasm when he came on to the platform at the close. He remained there to conduct the final work of the concert, the Berlioz Symphony, in which the difficult solo viola part was played with real artistic perception and success by Bernard Shore.

## Manchester College of Music

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The most interesting musical happenings in Manchester recently have been the public examination concerts of the local college of music. On four successive evenings these concerts are arranged to exhibit the results of the year's work, which are held forthrightly during term, and are more or less informal affairs designed for the sake of affording experience to the budding artists who perform at them, the examination concerts constitute a direct challenge to the public verdict. The students who take part in them are mostly on the point of emergence from the state of pupillage and ready to stand upon their own feet. It is this which gives the concerts their special piquancy. Originality in interpretation is hardly to be looked for even from the most advanced of students, because they are still under the direction of their teachers, but none the less natural gifts in both players and singers reveal themselves quite convincingly at these performances.

Especially is this the case with the young vocalist, whose voice and style are clearly in evidence from the moment he begins to sing. Technical skill in all departments is clearly in evidence to the initiated and to the lover of instrumental music, but is not as readily appraised by the general public.

The solo department—violin, cello, piano and voice—all furnished remarkably promising material, and in certain instances captivating freshness of interpretation. We may well look to some of these gifted students to follow the famous artists of the day. They have the capacity and the necessary training; the illimitable fields of conquest lie before them, to be won by their own steadfastness and endeavor. Every artist makes himself independent and shakes off his master, even if that master has hitherto formed him and been his good genius. Some gifted students remain too long tied to the aprons of their teachers, out of a laudable but mistaken idea of gratitude it may be; but the artist must be himself and not an echo of some one else, and the sooner the trained musician learns to stand alone the better for the unfolding of his own individuality and the ripening of his own gifts.

Some of the singers at these concerts revived memories of former students who have achieved fame during the last 20 years. A fine bass, who gave a real interpretation to the "Miserere" of Gounnard, from "Parsifal," recalled Mr. Norman Allen and the triumph he has won with the Becham Opera Company in the same difficult part. Another singer gave Mozart's aria "Nur pi di fiori" with something of the breadth and fire of another former student, Miss Edna Thornton.

Perhaps the most satisfying of the four concerts was the one devoted to chamber music, with no solos whatever. Here the genius of Dr. Brodsky and Mr. Max Mayer was very much in evidence. The whole of the music chosen was extraordinarily beautiful and it was remarkably well played, after what must have been painstaking rehearsal and illuminating study. It opened with the Brahms piano quinet

and closed with a Beethoven string quartet, Op. 59, and contained Mozart's lovely clarinet quintet and a seldom heard, but not musically valuable, "Serenade" by Beethoven for flute, violin, and viola. In these two latter works the introduction of the woodwind makes a truly exquisite combination with the strings. The flute has a peculiarly lark-like effect in the ascending notes of the "Serenade" and the golden quality of the clarinet tones in the quintet makes one wonder why the clarinet does not play a much more prominent part in modern chamber music. In the playing of the major part of Beethoven's string quartet in B flat, Op. 133, the one with the exquisitely beautiful "Cavatina," a Russian pupil of Dr. Brodsky's, who led the quartet, distinguished himself.

Amongst old students of the college who came to hear what the young pianists could accomplish were Mr. Anderson Tyrer, who has won a prominent place for himself in London, and Mr. Horace Alwyne, who has equally distinguished himself in America where he has made his home. Various pupils of Mr. Forbes, Mr. Max Meyer, and Mr. Frank Merrick gave evidence of the most promising gifts in the performance of concertos by Beethoven, Dvorak and Liszt.

## PROFIT-SHARING STOCK AT PAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An offer to employees to become joint owners of the business has just been announced by Libby, McNeill & Libby, manufacturers of food products at the Union Stockyards.

It is proposed to give the employees the privilege of purchasing the company's stock at par, thus allowing them to share in the profits of the business. The privilege is available to every employee who has completed six months' service.

The company already has in operation another plan under which an employee may buy the company's shares at the market price, but the proposed plan goes further in the field of profit-sharing by permitting the employee to buy from 10 to 50 shares at par, \$10 per share. He is given two years within which to complete the payments.

Libby, McNeill & Libby now has about 8000 employees and it is expected that every eligible employee will subscribe for the company's stock under this plan.

## PEACH PROFITS GOOD IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MACON, Georgia—Georgia peach growers are reaping good profits from their fruit, even though indications point to a shortage of some 2600 cars as compared with the 1919 crop. According to the Georgia Fruit Exchange, the 1920 crop will be nearly 4600 cars. Georgia Elbertas, it is estimated, will fall 1250 cars below the yield last year. They are being quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a crate, while Georgia Belles are selling from \$1.50 to \$4 a crate. Two hundred and twenty cars were recently shipped to eastern and northern markets, and this figure is said to be the largest one-day shipment of the season.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY

A London Concertgoer's Impression of Mr. Damrosch's Orchestra  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Music's golden tongue" was speaking in the Queen's Hall, London, during the visit of the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Damrosch. There may be, indeed, there must be, different individual opinions as to the merits or demerits of any musicians or any music, but it was an unwitting compliment that was paid to Walter Damrosch by the man who said "I don't like it, it bores me, it is too perfect." It was the perfection of the phrasing that was specially appealing to the sensitive ear, the wonderful precision of bowing, which made it difficult to realize that there were perhaps 50 or 60 stringed instruments being played.

The Beethoven Symphony "Eroica" No. 3 seemed the finest reading of all their fine work, though some might give first place to the rendering of the Elgar Symphony. The dignity and grandeur of Beethoven's melodies were evidently appreciated to the full by every player, and the sonorous notes floated through the hall in waves of exquisite sound. The wailing pathos of the "Marche Funèbre," which was intensified by the snatches of melody, dropped by the violins like breaths from some far, unknown country.

The Elgar First Symphony was a truly musically rendering of a great work and it is regrettable that the composer was not there to hear it. All the breadth of melody of the first movement, with its sense of aspirations after the greater things, were faithfully and intelligently rendered. The second movement, deep with pathos, though not despairing, was given with fine restraint. When the spontaneous outburst of applause came at the end Damrosch held the score up as if to say: "This is the reason for the applause; the work itself, nothing that we have done." A graceful touch.

The fine performance of Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé" showed well the technique of the orchestra. By the way, they have a master hand in their leading "cello." The so-called Scotch Fantasia by Dvořák, was another good performance, though perhaps in parts a trifle heavy.

One evening was devoted to Wagner's works. Perhaps the music did not appeal so much to the orchestra, or perhaps some shadow still hangs over the memory; in any case the orchestra was not so well together and showed a certain lack of verve. The Parsifal music, "Oh, Flowery Mead," was rendered as a violin solo arranged by Wilhelmj and played by Mr. Spalding; though there seems no reason for arranging a solo, the orchestral score surely providing all that is necessary. The beauty of the music was enhanced by the sensitive playing of the orchestra, the reed instruments scoring a notable success. The breathless pianissimo of the prelude to Act III of "Lohengrin" was masterpieces of restrained sound. The "Walkürenritt" was, however, disappointing; indeed, the galloping horses seemed more like heavy-laden beasts than fiery chargers.

Mr. Spalding gave his hearers a treat the night he played the Saint-Saëns Concerto in B minor. Gifted with a great charm of playing, with considerable temperament and good intonation, he overcame with ease any technical difficulties and gave an attractive rendering of the work. One night Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony was the piece de résistance, and, was given a musically performance, but one which accentuated overmuch the occasional jocoseness of Mozart's music.

The orchestra gave a farewell special concert on June 20 at the Albert Hall with Jascha Heifetz as soloist. A charming performance was given by the orchestra of the second and third movements of the Tchaikowsky "Pathétique" Symphony. This music, so delicate in its composition, so subtle in its melodies, was ably rendered. An equally satisfactory effect was achieved by their accompaniment of Heifetz who played the Tchaikowsky Concerto. This young violinist is truly remarkable; a perfection of tone and phrasing rarely heard, added to mastery of his instrument, and consummate ease in playing the most difficult passages, foretell a great future.

To give in detail each item of the program of the New York Orchestra would be laborious and dull; it is only intended to convey to the readers an impression of the unity of the orchestra and of the man who wields the white wand. The method of accompanying the solo artists is a noticeable feature, as so often an orchestra plays as if it alone should be heard. But Damrosch keeps his band of players supporting but never overwhelming, and leaving the solo, be it instrument or voice, free to express itself as it will.

The power of the orchestra is remarkable, and the brass is magnificent, adding greatly to the effective playing of the whole. This is especially to be noted in their rendering of the American anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." Trite and commonplace as the tune may be, yet as played by Damrosch and his orchestra, the anthem becomes a psalm of joy, the call of trumpets and the crash of the drums arousing in the hearers a feeling of gratitude for the ideals a free nation has given to the world.

**BERKSHIRE MUSIC FESTIVAL**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts.—The third annual competition inaugurated by Mrs. F. S. Coolidge to encourage the

composition of chamber music works closed on August 1, with 135 scores for string quartets submitted. The announcement has been made regarding the contest for 1921. Mrs. Coolidge offers a prize of \$1000 to the composer for the best trio for piano, violin and cello submitted to a jury whose names will be announced later. The prize-winning composition will have its initial performance by the Elshuco trio at the Berkshire chamber music festival in 1921 to be held at Pittsfield. The contest is open from now until August 1, 1921.

The manuscripts of quartets entered for this year's prize are now in the hands of the jury and the winner will be announced this month. The jury consists of Ernest Bloch, the winner of the Coolidge prize in 1919, Emmeran Stoeber, cellist of the Berkshire quartet; Ugo Ara, former member of the Florenzale quartet; Felix Borowski, and Louis Sveenski. Composers all over the world entered the contest.

The prize-winning composition will be played by the Berkshire Quartet at the Berkshire Music Festival, the dates of which are September 23, 24 and 25. As in previous years five concerts will be given. The other organizations to take part are the London String Quartet and the Salzedo Harp ensemble; John Powell and Etrem Zimballist will give a recital of sonatas; and Guy Maier and Lee Pattison will appear in duets for two pianos. The London String Quartet will cooperate with the Berkshire Quartet in giving Enesco's octet.

## MENDELSSOHN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—

The recent appearance of the Mendelssohn Club, N. Lindsay Norden, conductor, with the Victor Herbert Orchestra was the first important choral event of this season at Willow Grove Park, near Philadelphia. While all classes visit this park, these representative musical events attract a thoroughly musical group. The standards have been gradually raised until there has been established a large clientele, composed of people who appreciate serious music, as well as that of more popular character. The Mendelssohn Club's specialty is unaccompanied singing, and fortunately enough this kind of singing is best adapted to open-air concerts, if conditions are at all favorable. The large shed at Willow Grove has a concave resonator at the rear of the stage, and this materially assists in directing the sound waves into the audience. Without this resonator and the roof the sound waves would disseminate too rapidly and the whole effect would be lost. When the orchestra accompanies the chorus there is a tendency for it to overpower the singers. Particularly are the brasses offensive in this respect. To overcome this as far as possible the chorus was placed in front of the orchestra—the reverse of the customary arrangement.

Out-of-doors singing presents many problems which do not have to be dealt with in the concert hall. It is impossible to obtain niceties of nuance, or faint, distant pianissimos which are so beautiful in the concert hall, in a certain sense the finest efforts of the club cannot be put forth in the open. Nevertheless, as it is remarkably quiet at the park, the voices carry well, and amid the beautiful natural surroundings the full chords of the unaccompanied singers were particularly effective. There must be a large number of voices in order to create sufficient volume. Where 20 or 30 singers may produce the loveliest effects in the concert hall, they would be singing in vain in the open. From 75 to 100 voices are essential. There must also be a wide sweep of choral tone, and to obtain this eight-part choruses are necessary, since these offer large solid chord masses, with the higher pitched voices reinforcing the overtones of the lower voices. Four part writing is too thin for effective results. Serious numbers which depend upon a firmness of interpretation, and a chorally educated audience for their successful rendition are omitted at these concerts.

The Mendelssohn Club consist of 100 mixed voices. The fact that the singers did not deviate from the pitch on a damp evening indicates the perfection of their singing. Of course, the voices would have carried better in a dry, clear atmosphere. The program sung with orchestral accompaniment. A wonderful eight part Russian chorus followed, "Shine Forth New Jerusalem," by Tolstoyakoff. This is a remarkable work by a composer, made known in America through Mr. Norden's efforts. It was perfectly balanced, the deep second basses of the club making a solid foundation for the harmony. Grieg's "Ave Maria Stella," so spiritual and ecclesiastical in character, was given a beautiful rendition. The Mendelssohn Prize Composition—"De Sheepfold"—by William Y. Webb—was received with great applause. It is difficult music, but interesting, and a problem for any chorus. Other numbers included Corder's "I Love the Jocund Dance," Dickinson's "Nymph and Swain" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Song of India" arranged for the club by the director.

The importance of these out-of-doors summer concerts cannot be overestimated. Every able choral body should plan to give an open-air concert in whatever city it exists. American summer music is left too much to orchestras and bands. Good summer choral concerts would fill in that long void between seasons, and would tend to raise the general public taste, and perhaps serve to rid popular programs of some of the unworthy music unfortunately so prevalent.

## INDIA'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The professional bard, whether court poet or wandering minstrel, is as familiar today in India as he was in medieval Europe. He is invariably accompanied by instrumental music, and as one would naturally expect of a country having a geographical range so great as India, they include many strange and interesting forms.

More than one European musical instrument had its origin in India, including the violin, and to Indian inventiveness occidentals owe the adaptation of sympathetic vibration, to augment the tone, by means of additional strings.

Falling naturally into four groups the musical instruments of India may be described conveniently in the same way. The first consists of stringed instruments played with the fingers or a plectrum. The second includes all those played with the bow. The third covers all types of percussion instruments, mainly drums. The fourth comprises wind instruments of all kinds.

Of the first group, the instrument which easily takes premier place in northern India is the Ruda Bin. Any Hindu will tell you that it was invented by Mahadeo, the god of music. It consists of a long bamboo neck with metal frets, having beneath it two gourds to give the requisite resonance. Of its seven strings, of steel, brass or silver, four pass over the frets and three at the sides. It is a sweet sounding instrument and to play it well much skill is required. The fingernails are purposely kept long for plucking the strings.

In popularity the Bin is quite outdone by its southern Indian sister, the Saraswati Vina. There are many kinds of Vina, but this, named after Saraswati, the goddess of music and learning, is by far the most celebrated and popular type. In some respects it is not unlike the Bin, but instead of two gourds it has only one, at the top of the long, hollow neck, and a hemispherical body in place of the other. Like the Bin, it has seven strings, three of which are strung at one side of the frets. It is invariably played with the fingers, and, while the melody is rendered upon the four principal strings, those at the side are sounded by the third and fourth fingers as a rhythmic accompaniment. The Vina is a charming instrument and performance upon it constitutes an elegant accomplishment in well-to-do native families. Much graceful wristwork is requisite and although difficult to play it is admirably adapted to feminine tastes. Being an instrument for the rich, the Vina is generally carved richly and decorated with the precious metals.

Among the less wealthy its place is often taken by the Sitar, an instrument of Persian origin much used for the accompaniment of songs and dances. In appearance it is like the Tambura. The neck, however, is wider and its metal frets are fixed thereto by ties of gut, which allows of their being moved so that the musician may vary the scale to suit the required "raag." A "raag" it may be explained is a (male) tune-nucleus, or a series of tones having a set melodic form, a recognized rhythmic scheme and a scale of given intervals. The number is nowadays practically restricted to six, each of which has five "wives" (raagnis), closely related but differing in definite ways, also "sons" (putrs), and even "daughters-in-law" (bharjas). Not only has each of these a definite quality but each has its peculiar power and a certain time during the 24 hours when only it should be rendered.

An instrument now fallen much out of use, but still found in the hands of wandering Yogis, is the Ektara. Its small circular body is covered with rough skin, and it has a slender neck with only one string. Its weak tones, scarcely heard above the chanting of bhajans (hymns), are quaintly pathetic. A similarly used but more strangely constructed instrument of the bagpipes one can imagine. One hears them at the temple doors accompanied by a big kettledrum; and never a religious or marriage procession passes through the streets without them, on such occasions coupled with the drums takawaj or Dhole. There are said to be no less than 65 varieties of drum in use in India. Some of them have special uses as, for example, in the temple service, and at various festivals. But drums are used on all occasions when there is music, marking the essential rhythm of song, dance or processional

ment, like the barrel of a gun. Both are pierced with just the seven openings of the scale.

Several slightly differing instruments may be illustrated by the Nagasara, a reed instrument of wood, generally having 12 holes, but of which only seven are fingered, the others often being stopped with wax to regulate the tuning to suit the "raag" employed. Their tone, when heard at close quarters, is rather "hair-raising." When used, as is usual, by the Sruil, a dune bass, of a similar shape but of varying size, it is the nearest imitation of the bagpipes one can imagine. One hears them at the temple doors accompanied by a big kettledrum; and never a religious or marriage procession passes through the streets without them, on such occasions coupled with the drums takawaj or Dhole. There are said to be no less than 65 varieties of drum in use in India. Some of them have special uses as, for example, in the temple service, and at various festivals. But drums are used on all occasions when there is music, marking the essential rhythm of song, dance or processional

strings and seven sympathetics below. It is played with a triangular plectrum of wood and is used principally by Muhammadans.

A very familiar instrument with the wandering minstrels is the Tambura. At times one sees a specimen with small, round body covered on both sides with snake skin. It has four strings only and no frets, for it is used solely for strumming out a simple chord at regular intervals to mark the time of the singer.

Of bow-instruments first mention must be made of the Ravanastra, the archaic prototype, it is thought.

It possesses only two strings, and is used now only by Buddhist monks. From it have developed such divergent forms as the Sarangi and the Sarinda. The former, the "violin of the East," has a delicate tone and is very much in vogue throughout India. It is quite small, with rectangular body covered with skin. It has four speaking strings of gut.

Tambourines are universally found throughout India, but an instrument of very rare occurrence is the Jalatharungi, an harmonicon of porcelain cups tuned by being partially filled with water.

Perhaps one should scarcely speak of the gramophone in this account, but it is already popular among those who have something of western ways. The children are fond of listening to its voice, particularly when it renders one of the many native songs, of which there are excellent records.

Such was the opinion of Manuel Garcia, who in such a decision would certainly be unbiased, for he was the brother of two great women-singers, Malibran and Pauline Viardot. Garcia's friend, Hermann Klein, says that he used to try and draw the singing-master on the subject, and discovered that though Malibran was by him ever held in loving remembrance, Pasta was the chief object of his artistic admiration. He would speak at length of the beauty of her voice, the perfection of her fortissimi and the grandeur of her dramatic conceptions.

Giuditta Negri was a native of Saronno, Milan, and is believed to have been of Jewish descent. She was trained at the Milan Conservatory and her debut was accounted a failure. A year later she acquired the name she was destined to make famous by marriage with the tenor Pasta. She continued to study, so that at the time of her Paris debut seven years after the Milan failure, she won a great success, which was augmented a season or so later when she caused a furore in London. She was much sought by the contemporary composers as an interpreter of their works and was the original of Bellini's "Norma," and also of Amina in his opera "Sonnambula." Another famous role of hers was Anna Bolena in Donizetti's forgotten opera of that name, and she was also known as one of the great Rossinian sopranos, especially in "Semiramide."

All records agree that she was an emotional actress of superb powers and impressive stage presence. She possessed a voice of immense range, but of curiously uneven quality, although she was credited with having originated certain embellishments of the florid order, which in that day were held in higher critical esteem than now. It is interesting to note that was as

## TAMBURA



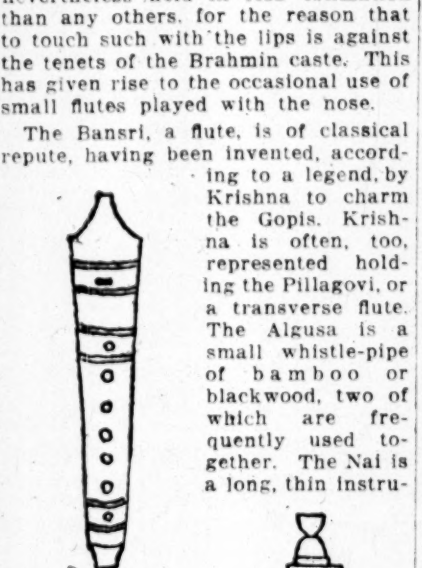
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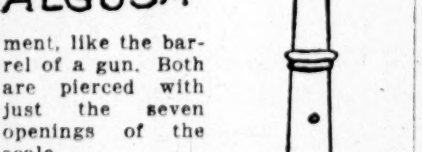
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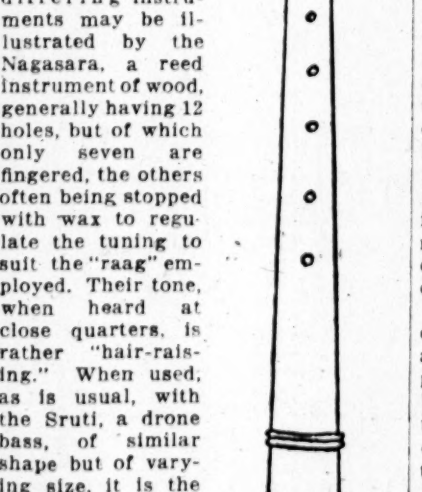
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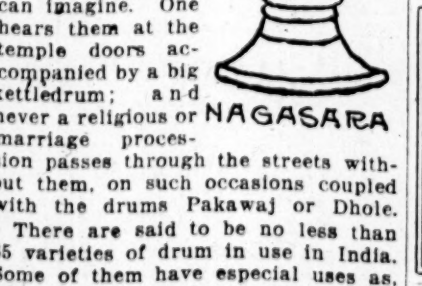
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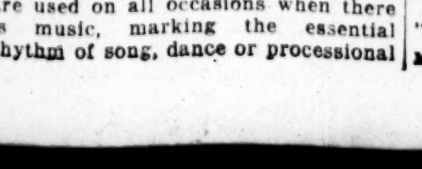
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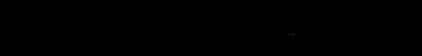
GOJI YANTRA



RUDA BIN



POONGI



RANA SRINGA

## GIUDITTA PASTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Many contemporary musical writers assume that the type of prima donna in whom dramatic ability is at least coequal with vocal power, is a peculiarly modern institution. But if one may believe the records with regard to Giuditta Pasta, who first came into prominence a century ago, she was a singing actress who, like certain modern singers whom it would be invidious to mention, was able to compensate for vocal shortcomings by dramatic fervor. The tradition has persisted on the operatic stage that, though not a faultless singer, she was the greatest operatic artist of the nineteenth century.

Such was the opinion of Manuel Garcia, who in such a decision would certainly be unbiased, for he was the brother of two great women-singers, Malibran and Pauline Viardot. Garcia's friend, Hermann Klein, says that he used to try and draw the singing-master on the subject, and discovered that though Malibran was by him ever held in loving remembrance, Pasta was the chief object of his artistic admiration. He would speak at length of the beauty of her voice, the perfection of her fortissimi and the grandeur of her dramatic conceptions.

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All records agree that she was an emotional actress of superb powers and impressive stage presence. She possessed a voice of immense range, but of curiously uneven quality, although she was credited with having originated certain embellishments of the florid order, which in that day were held in higher critical esteem than now. It is interesting to note that was as

enough, as one critic writes from Mexico, "the musical effect in 'Morgana' is radiant. What an excellent part is entrusted to the orchestra! A harmonic ambient of a gentle subtlety, beautiful contrasts, soft effects and enchanting patterns. This masterly musical texture, embroidered in gold, we are led to exclaim, 'is the work of a master.' And then, one by one, the various sections of the work: the initial romanza sung by Nina, so moving in content; the duet between Ber and Bertran, phrased so vigorously; the deeply inspired scene between Nina and Beppo, Beppo's 'arietta' in which occurs a theme that is a veritable 'trouvaille'; at the beginning of the duet with the old fisherman; an exceedingly delicate intermezzo; the splendid entrance of Morgana, and lastly, the scene of the tempest and the finale, which crowns the legend. All these parts captivate us with the authentic beauty that shines from this skillful lyric production."

With respect to the performance the same critic finds the opera to have been well produced and well cast. "Maria Teresa Santillan makes an excellent Nina, and displays her warm, insinuating voice to good advantage," he says. "Her rendering of the romanza evoked enthusiastic applause, although we should desire of her a somewhat greater abandonment in the closing scene. Maria Romero, in the rôle of Morgana, once again revealed her excellent voice and training. Vocally her art was beyond reproach and she essayed her difficult part with courage and confidence. The tenor, Mogica, found ample opportunity for his colorful voice in the part of Beppo; he returns to Mexico much improved after his recent tour abroad. And lastly, Bertran, intrusted to the bass Alejandro Lavie, who is at the beginning of his career, was well done; a great future awaits this talent."

The tendency of Bohemian art of the moment is to celebrate the names of its great historical personages. This production was extremely well received by the audience and highly praised by the critics. One of its chief drawbacks to a complete success is its occasional wordiness, particularly in the opening and closing scenes. The basis and foundation of the musical score is its motif material, which is expressive and compact. On the whole Jeremias develops his theme well. His work resembles, in many ways, the works of Smetana and Fibich, not only in its highly technical melodic composition, but also in its singularity and clearness. Particularly well composed are some of the declamations, entitled "Libuse," "Cervoty steny" and "Messinske Nevesty." The harmony and clearness, not only of the orchestra but also of the chorus scores, the effective fullness of the chorus and the instrumental certainty are other outstanding features. The climax is reached at the close. Here the ensemble singing to the heroically tuneful melody, the great Husite battle hymn, gives vent and inspiration to scenic artist are many. And surely the Bohemians' patriotic emotions.

As may be noted from even so superficial a sketch of the plot, the opportunities for the composer and the scenic artist are many. And surely the Bohemians' patriotic emotions.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Court at Moscow in 1604

Sir Thomas Smith was sent Ambassador from King James to Boris then Emperor, and staid some days at a place five miles from Moscow till he was honorably received into the City; met on horseback by many thousands of Gentlemen and Nobles on both sides the way; where the Ambassador alighting from his Coach, and mounted on his Horse, rode with his Trumpets sounding before him; till a Gentleman of the Emperor's Stable brought him a General gorgeously traped with Gold, Pearl and Stone, especially with a great Chain of plated Gold about his Neck, and Horses richly adorned for his Followers. Then came three great Noblemen with an Interpreter offering a Speech; but the Ambassador deeming it to be ceremony, with a brief Compliment found means to put it by. Thus alighting all, they saluted, and gave hands mutually. Those three after a tedious preamble of the Emperor's Title thrice repeated, brought a several Compliment of three words apiece, as namely, the first, To know how the King did; the next, How the Ambassador; the third, That there was a fair House provided him. Then on they went on either hand of the Ambassador, and about six thousand Gallants behind them; still met within the city by more of greater quality to the very Gate of his lodging; where fifty Gunners were his daily Guard both at home and abroad. The Prestaves or Gentlemen assigned to have the care of his entertainment, were earnest to have had the Ambassador's Speech and Message given them in writing, that the Interpreter, as they pretended, might the better translate it; but he admonished them of their foolish demand.

On the day of his audience other Gentlemen were sent him and his Attendants to ride on, and two white Palfreys to draw a rich Chariot, which was parcel of the Present; the rest whereof was carried by his Followers through a lane of the Emperor's Guard; many Messengers posting up and down the while, till they came through the great Castle, to the uttermost Court-gate. There met by a great Duke, they were brought up stairs through a Stone-gallery, where stood on each hand many in fair Coats of "Persian" Stuff, Velvet and Damask. The Ambassador by two other Counsellors being led into the presence, after his obeisance done, was to stay and hear again the long Title repeated; then the particular Presents; and so deliver'd as much of his Embassy as was then requisite. After which the Emperor arising from his Throne, demanded of the King's health; so did the young Prince. The Ambassador then deliver'd his Letters into the Emperor's own hand, though the Chancellor offer'd to have taken them. He bore the Majesty of a mighty Emperor; his Crown and Scep-

tre of pure Gold, a Collar of Pearls about his Neck, his Garment of crimson Velvet embroidered with precious Stone and Gold. On his right Side stood a fair Globe of beaten Gold on a Pyramid with a Cross upon it; . . . Not much less in splendor on another Throne sat the Prince. By the Emperor stood two Noblemen in Cloth of Silver, high Caps of black Fur, and Chains of gold hanging to their Feet; on their Shoulders two Poleaxes of gold, and two of silver by the Prince; the ground was all covered with Arras or Tapestry.—From "A Brief History of Moscovia, and of other less known Countries lying Eastward of Russia as far as Cathay. Gather'd from the Writings of Several Eye-Witnesses," by John Milton.

## Nightfall

The evening breeze is stirring  
In the deep forests now;  
'Tis nightfall on the river  
And on the mountain's brow.  
The sheep bells' sleepy tinkle  
Tells that the day is done;  
The clouds of the western ridges  
Have gone to their sunset home.  
And afar the killdeer's shadow  
Fades in the evening light;  
The strings of my harp are silent,  
And so, dear friend, good night.  
—Howard Agassiz Murrill.

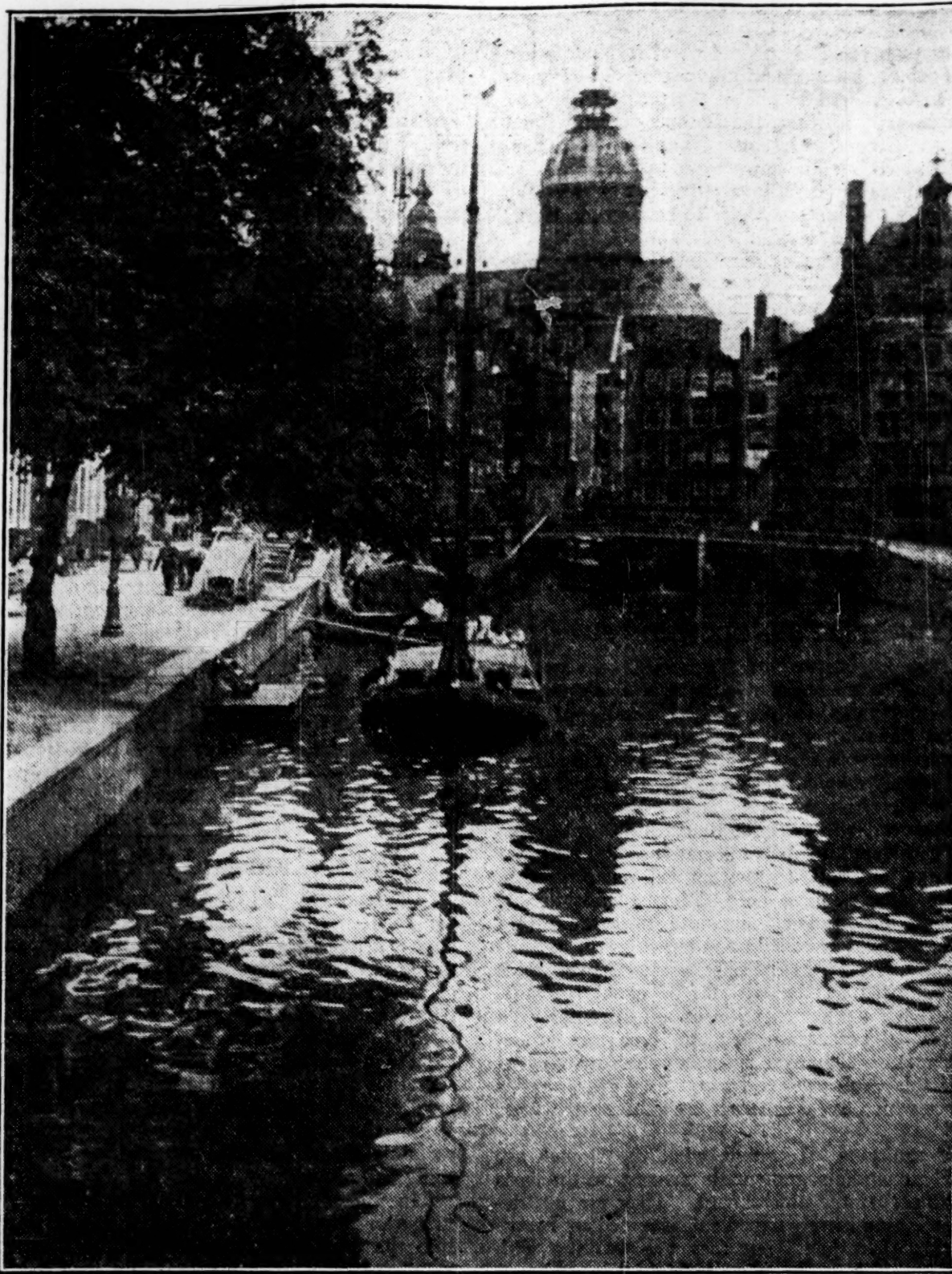
## The New Officer of The Crisis

The Crisis went to sea with a lively breeze at southwest, the wind shifting after she had got into the lower bay. There were a dozen sail of us altogether, and in our little fleet were two of Uncle Sam's men, who felt disposed to try their hands with us. We crossed the bar, all three of us, within a cable's length of each other, and made sail in company, with the wind a trifle abaft the beam. Just as Navesink disappeared, our two men-of-war merchantmen altered, hauled up on howlines, and jogged off toward the West Indies, being at the time about a league astern of us. This success put us all in high good humor, and had such an effect on Marble in particular, that he began to give it as his opinion that our only superiority over them would not be found confined to sailing on an experiment. It is very convenient to think favorably of one's self, and it is certainly comfortable to entertain the same notion as respects one's ship.

I confess to a little awkwardness at first, in acting as an officer. I was young, and commanded men old enough to be my father—regular seadogs, who were as critical in all that related to the niceties of the calling, as the journalist who is unable to appreciate the higher qualities of a book is hypercritical on its minor faults. But a few days gave me confidence, and I soon found I was obeyed as readily as the first mate. A squall struck the ship in my watch about a fortnight out, and I succeeded in getting in sail and saving everything, canvas and spars, in a way that did me infinite service aft. Captain Williams spoke to me on the subject, commending the orders I had given, and the coolness with which they had been issued; for, as I afterward understood, he remained some time in the companion-way, keeping the other two mates back, though all hands had been called, in order to see how I could get along by myself in such a strait. On this occasion, I never saw a human being exert himself like Neb. He felt that my honor was concerned. I do really think the fellow did two men's duty the whole time the squall lasted. Until this little incident occurred, Captain Williams was in the habit of coming on deck to examine the heavens, and see how things were getting on in my night-watches; but after this, he paid no more visits of this sort to me than he paid to Mr. Marble. I had been gratified by his praises; but this quiet mode of showing confidence gave me more happiness than I can express.

We had a long passage out, the wind hanging to the eastward near three weeks. At length we got moderate southerly breezes, and began to travel on our course. Twenty-four hours after we had got the fair wind, I had the morning watch, and made, as the day dawned, a sail directly abeam of us, to windward, about three leagues distant, or just hull down. I went into the main-top, and examined her with a glass. She was a ship seemingly of about our own size, and carrying everything that would draw. I did not send word below until it was broad daylight, or for near half an hour; and in all that time her bearings did not vary any perceptible distance.

Just as the sun rose, the captain and chief mate made their appearance on deck. At first they agreed in supposing the stranger a stray English West Indianman, bound home; for at that time few merchant vessels were met at sea that were not English or American. The former usually sailed in convoys, however, and the captain accounted for the circumstance that this was not thus protected, by the fact of her sailing so fast. She might be a letter-of-marque, like ourselves, and vessels of that character did not take convoy. As the two vessels lay exactly abeam of each other, with square yards, it was not easy to judge of the sparring of the stranger, except by means of his masts. Marble, judging by the appearance of his topsails, began to think our neighbor might be a Frenchman, he had so much hoist to the sails. After some conversation on the subject, the captain ordered me to brace forward the yards, as far as our studding-sails would allow, and to luff nearer to the stranger. While the ship was thus changing her course, the day



A canal in Amsterdam

F. J. Mortimer, F. R. P. S., London

advanced, and our crew got their breakfast.

As a matter of course, the strange ship, which kept on the same line of sailing as before, drew ahead of us a little, while we neared her sensibly. In the course of three hours we were within a league of her, but well on her lee-quarter. Marble now unhesitatingly pronounced her to be a Frenchman, there being no such thing as mistaking the sails. To suppose an Englishman would go to sea with such triangles of rovals, he held to be entirely out of the question.

I took two more hours to bring the Crisis, fast as she sailed, on the weather-quarter of her neighbor, distant about a mile. Here our observations were much more to the purpose, and even Captain Williams pronounced the stranger to be a Frenchman, "and, no doubt, a letter-of-marque, like ourselves."—From "Afloat and Ashore," by James Fenimore Cooper.

## A Coachman of the Old School

"Miss Lucy be the very moral o' squire," said the household. She was absolutely and serenely good-tempered, calm and deliberate in all her small doings, with big moon face and grave grey eyes, which, on occasion, looked absurdly like father's.

There was no doubt about it, she was more like father than any of the rest of us. She always knew her own mind, and her loves were decided and unwavering. I don't think she disliked any living thing, and certainly the inhabitants of that sunshiny small world wherein she dwelt responded to her affection. Even the grim gardener, "old and serious, brown and big," relaxed his guardianship of the peaches when Lucy toddled down the trim path by the south wall, caught his grained hand in both her own, saying persuasively, "Give Lucy a nice wipe pat?"

But the gardener was not Lucy's greatest friend. No whit behind the rest of us in selecting one person for special adoration, her choice had fallen upon Dutton, the old coachman, and her regard was fully returned.

Their mutual devotion was the odder in that Dutton was by no means a genial person, nor was he at all given to lenient judgments where children were concerned. He always spoke of Harry and Paul as "mishtful young varmin's," and of me as "a sad tomboy of a maid." He taught us all to ride, and was very strict and grumpy during the process. . . . He was a portly, masterful person, who always spoke of "my horses" and "my kerridges". In fact, it was years before it dawned upon us that any member of the family ever rode or drove except by favor of Dutton, and, considering his imposing and unapproachable omnipotence, we thought it quite surprising that he allowed it as often as he did.

Four generations of Duttons had been coaching at the Court, and it was something . . . to the present holder of

the post that his only son was a sergeant-major in a cavalry regiment in far Ral-Pindi, who showed no desire to return to the family profession. He was, however, immensely proud of his son, and when we wanted to roast potatoes at the harness-room fire, we used to go and ask tenderly after the welfare of "Major Dutton"—dropping the sergeant—and the old man almost always unbent sufficiently to allow the feast to take place.

Fresh-colored, clean and trim, whether in his wrinkleless livery and top-boots,—

"... The bravest tops  
That market-town, a town of tops,  
could show."

or in a stable jacket, or even in his turned-back, whitest of shirt-sleeves, he was the smartest-looking coachman I have ever had the luck to behold. . . . and we, with the exception of Lucy, regarded him with a sort of respectful dislike, greatly mixed, however, with admiration. "He was so pompshus."

Mrs. Dutton was one of those rare persons who instinctively, at the right moment, and without any fuss, divine that hungry travelers find seed cake very sustaining; that bread and dripping eaten secretly in a tool-house may, on a wet afternoon, raise such wayfarers to a pinnacle of happiness unattainable on days of common fineness; that when a jacket is turned inside out, and a hat lacking a brim is pulled well over the ears, the wearer of such habiliments is disguised, and greatly appreciates being mistaken for a regular mendicant and regarded with suspicion, which he finally disarms to the extent of obtaining a crust of very dry bread; that maidens wearing handkerchiefs instead of hats have without fail traveled from a far country, and in thirsty weather find a glass of raspberry vinegar between them singularly refreshing. All this and more did Mrs. Dutton realize, and her jam and her dripping were incomparable. But even more than her jam and her dripping and her thrice excellent crumbly biscuits with caraway seeds did we appreciate her welcome. She was always glad to see any of us, even on washing-day, when she would point to the many large garments hanging on the line, exclaiming proudly, "He do wear as a gentleman, do Dutton!" and we wondered why an extravagance by no means encouraged in us was considered so praiseworthy in him.—From "A Romance of the Nursery," by L. Allen Harker.

I went to Hindius's shop to buy some mappas, greatly pleased with the designs of that indefatigable person. Mr. Bleaw, the setter forth of the Atlas's and other works of that kind, is worthy seeing. At another shop I furnish'd myself with some shells and Indian curiosities.

Towards the end of August I returned to Haarlem by the river ten miles in length, straight as a line and of competent breadth for ships to sail by one another.—From "The Diary of John Evelyn."

Hearts of oak  
Hearts of oak are our ships,  
Hearts of oak are our men.  
—D. Garrick.

## John Evelyn Describes Amsterdam

It is by extraordinary industry that as well this City, as generally the townes of Holland, are so accommodated with grafts, cutts, sluices, moles, and rivers, that nothing is more frequent then to see a whole navy of marchands and others environ'd with streetes and houses, every man's barke or vessell at anchor before his very doore, and yet the streete so exactly straite, even, and uniforme, that nothing can be more pleasing, especially being so frequently planted and shaded with the beautiful lime-trees, set in rows before every man's house.

The next day we were entertain'd at a kind of tavern called the "Bri-loft," appertaining to a rich Anabaptist, where in the upper rooms of the house were divers pretty water-works, rising one hundred and eight foote from the ground; here were many quaint devices, fountains, artificiall musick, noyses of beasts, and chirping of birds, etc. There was a lamp of brasse, with eight socketts from the middle stem, like those we use in churches, having counterfeited tapers in them, streams of water issuing as out of their wicks, the whole branch hanging loose upon . . . the midst of a beame, without any other perceptible comfere with any pipe, so that, unless it were by compression of the ayre with a syringe, I could not comprehend how it should be done. There was a chime of purslane dishes, which fitted to the clock-workes, rung many changes and tunes.

The Keisers Graft, or Emperors Streete, appears a city in a wood through the goodly ranges of the stately lime-trees planted before each man's doore, and at the margin of that goodly aquae-duct, or river, so curiously wharfed with clincars (a kind of white sun-bak'd brick), and of which the spacious streetes on either side are paved. This part of Amsterdam is gained upon the maine Sea, supported by piles at an immense charge. Prodigious it is to consider the multitude of vessels which continually ride before this City, which is certainly the most busie concourse of mortalls now upon the whole earth, and the most addicted to commerce.

I went to Hindius's shop to buy some mappas, greatly pleased with the designs of that indefatigable person. Mr. Bleaw, the setter forth of the Atlas's and other works of that kind, is worthy seeing. At another shop I furnish'd myself with some shells and Indian curiosities.

Towards the end of August I returned to Haarlem by the river ten miles in length, straight as a line and of competent breadth for ships to sail by one another.—From "The Diary of John Evelyn."

## "In My Flesh Shall I See God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
"THE one important interpretation of Scripture," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 320 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "is the spiritual. For example, the text, 'In my flesh shall I see God,' gives a profound idea of the divine power to heal the ills of the flesh, and encourages mortals to hope in Him who healeth all our diseases; whereas this passage is continually quoted as if Job intended to declare that even if disease and worms destroyed his body, yet in the latter days he should stand in celestial perfection before Elohim, still clad in material flesh—an interpretation which is just the opposite of the true, as may be seen by studying the book of Job."

In this passage from the textbook Mrs. Eddy sets forth the great fundamental fact of Christian Science, namely, the aliveness of Spirit. To the seeing eye, the operation of God, Principle, is seen everywhere because there is no other operation. Now, Christian Science teaches that what is called Spirit is divine consciousness, the only reality, while matter is a mere belief of suppositional mortal mind. In proportion, therefore, as reality, or Principle, is discerned, it governs belief by the simple process of destroying belief, and revealing its own, only and ever existence. To human sense, this process appears as healing of an erroneous condition. Actually, it is the revealing of the fact that such a condition never existed or obtained.

"In my flesh shall I see God." In other words, in my apparently material surroundings I shall see the operation of Principle, that is, as matter gives up more and more its claim to exist, Principle will be more and more manifest. The ministry of Christ, Jesus was a continuous demonstration of this great fact. In everything he said and did, those who had ears to hear and eyes to see could discern the operation of Principle. The tremendous part which healing, in its widest sense, occupied in Jesus' work may be forcibly realized by turning to any of the gospels in the King James Version; and scanning the sub-headings of each page. Thus, take Matthew, for instance, beginning at the conclusion of the Sermon on the Mount, the sub-headings at the top of each page run: "Christ healeth the centurion's servant," "He stilleth the sea," "The sick of the palsy" (healed), "Christ raiseth Jairus' daughter," "The demoniac cured."

These are, of course, only some of the signs which Jesus did, walking on the water, feeding vast concourses of men and women, procuring tribute money from a fish's mouth and so on. At every turn, Jesus manifested the operation of Principle, and this operation of Principle was always to destroy the material so-called law. He proved that right in the very place where material sense saw sickness, there was health; saw madness, there was sanity; saw lack, there was abundance; saw storm and tempest, there was a great calm; saw death, there was life. As Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Jesus, in other words, was always conscious of the operation of Principle, and, as a consequence, this operation was made manifest, not only to himself, but to those round about him in what they regarded as a material environment. In their flesh, they saw God.

Now if for a moment reference be had, once again, to the sub-headings of Matthew already referred to, it will be found that, immediately following the record of the healing of the demoniac, there is this further record, "Christ sendeth out his apostles. He instructeth and comforteth them." Turning to these instructions, it is at once found that their central point is the injunction to preach the gospel and to heal the sick, "cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." That this instruction was not to be confined to the Apostles Jesus clearly showed in his last talk with his disciples before his ascension, as recorded in the closing chapter of Mark, where he states explicitly that these healing works are the duty and privilege of "them that believe," the inevitable result, that is, of an understanding of Principle.

Now this understanding of Principle, or the reality of things, is not something which can only be acquired, to practical purpose, after a long period of toilsome study. True, it is an infinite study, for it is the forever unfolding of the reality of all things. And yet, the smallest glimpse of Principle is at once applicable and demonstrable. First and last Christian Science rests on demonstration, and just as the child who learns the simplest rule in arithmetic can immediately begin to apply that rule, so anyone who discerns the truth of a statement of Christian Science can, at once, begin to demonstrate that statement; can at once begin to see in his seemingly material surroundings the operation of Principle. "Spirit is God," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 468 of Science and Health, "and man is His image and likeness." Man, therefore, reflects Life and so possesses health, happiness, and peace abundant supply, infinite freedom and ever-present wisdom. Any evidence to the contrary of this is false evidence, as false as the evidence of the eyes that the sky and sea meet on the horizon,

or that the sun travels across the sky from east to west. Christian Science states this and proves it. The rights of man are comprised in his infinite capacity to reflect Principle, and, in proportion to the faithfulness with which this right is maintained by anyone, will that one begin, in his flesh, to see God.

## Two Hours With Emerson

Oct. 10-13.—I spend a good deal of time on the Common, these delicious days and nights—every mid-day from 11.30 to about 1—and almost every sunset another hour. I know all the big trees, especially the old elms along Tremont and Beacon streets, and have come to a sociable-silent understanding with most of them, in the sunlit air, (yet crispy-cool enough,) as I saunter along the wide unpaved walks. Up and down this breadth by Beacon street, between these same old elms, I walk'd for two hours, of a bright, sharp February mid-day twenty-one years ago, with Emerson. . . . During those two hours he was the talker and I the listener. It was an argument-statement, reconnoitering, review, attack and pressing home, (like an army corps in order, artillery, cavalry, infantry,) of all that could be said against that part (and a main part) in the coparticipation of my poem, "Children of Adam." More precious than gold to me that disertation—it afforded me, ever after, this strange and paradoxical lesson: each point of E.'s statement was unanswerable, no judge's charge ever more complete or convincing, I could never hear the points better put—and then I felt . . . the clear and unmistakable conviction to disobey all, and pursue my own way. "What have you to say then to such things?" said E., pausing in conclusion. "Only that while I can't answer them at all, I feel more settled than ever to adhere to my own theory, and exemplify it," was my candid response. . . . And thenceforward I never waver'd or was touch'd with qualms, (as I confess I had been two or three times before.)—Walt Whitman.

## The Turn of Noontide

The turn of noontide has begun.  
In the weak breeze the sunshine yields.  
There is a bell upon the fields.  
On the long hedgerow's tangled run  
A low white cottage intervenes:  
Our horses' hoofs stir in the road.  
Quiet and sharp. Light hath a song  
Whose silence, being heard, seems long.  
The point of noon maketh abode.  
And will not be at once gone through.  
—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Dodecanese

It is difficult to characterize the attitude of Italy in declining to abide by the terms of the sacred agreement into which she entered with Greece, in the July of last year, that, at the time of the signing of the Turkish treaty, she would undertake to hand back to Greece the twelve Greek islands in the Aegean, which she has occupied for the last eight years. The terms of the Tittoni-Veniseles agreement, which provide for this restitution, are quite specific. It was an agreement, moreover, come to without any undue pressure being brought to bear on either side, and it was categorically confirmed by Italy, six months later, at the conferences on the Greek question before the Supreme Council, held in London, in February of the present year. Nothing that has happened since has changed the situation in such a way as to justify Italy in deviating in the slightest degree from her undertakings.

Greece, on her part, stands ready to fulfill to the utmost her obligations under the Tittoni-Veniseles agreement. She is willing to surrender to Italy the fertile Meander valley, together with the sanjaks of Aidin, Menesse, and Denizli, in the Smyrna Province, and she is willing further to allow the island of Rhodes, the greatest Greek treasure of them all, to remain in Italian possession for the present, in accordance with her pledged word. In spite of this readiness on the part of Greece to stand by her engagements, Mr. Giolitti still adheres to his decision taken a few days ago, when he formally repudiated the Tittoni-Veniseles agreement and refused to sign the engagement with Italy to hand back the islands, as had been agreed between the two nations last March.

Now, in taking this attitude, shameful as it is, Italy is nevertheless only following out a policy which she has adopted from the very first in regard to the Dodecanese. When the Italian forces, under General Ameglio, landed in Rhodes, in the May of 1912, whilst the Turco-Italian War was at its height, the inhabitants of Rhodes, like the inhabitants of all the islands round about, hailed the Italian commander and his forces as deliverers. At that time, to the Greek islanders, it was utterly unthinkable that a Christian people, who had finally succeeded in delivering them from the tyranny of the Turk, should stand in the way of the realization of their age-long aspiration for reunion with Greece. Whilst, therefore, they received the Italians with rejoicing, they did not hesitate to make it clear that they regarded the Italian occupation as necessarily only one step toward the achievement of their hopes. At first it appeared as if they had indeed judged the Italian aright. Italy at once insisted that she was only occupying the islands as a temporary measure, and this policy received the confirmation of General Ameglio himself, when he expressly declared to the people of Rhodes that the islands, when Italy's temporary occupation was at an end, would receive an autonomous system of government, and that the Turk should never return. "I tell you this," declared General Ameglio, "both as a general and as a Christian, and you may consider my words as gospel truth."

The islanders accepted this assurance of Italy, but, at the famous conference held at Patmos, a month later, whilst expressing their gratitude to the King of Italy for their deliverance from "the unbearable Turkish yoke," and declaring their firm intention never to submit to that yoke again, they placed on record their "age-long national wish for reunion with their motherland Greece." In spite of all this, when Italy came to make peace with Turkey she secured her possession of the Dodecanese that, technically speaking, they were still Turkish, Italy merely holding them as hostages till Turkey fulfilled certain conditions. When, therefore, the victorious ending of the Balkan wars placed Greece in possession of all the other islands of the Aegean, she found herself barred out from her rightful position in the Dodecanese by Italy.

Meanwhile, Italy herself had been by no means idle in regard to the Dodecanese. From the very first, she was conforming her policy so as to make any relinquishment of them in favor of Greece as difficult as possible. Although they have been Greek for 3000 years, and are generally regarded, even in Greece, as being indeed more Greek than Greece herself, Italy did not hesitate to attempt the shameful task of changing the ethnic character of the islands. She has never succeeded to any appreciable extent in doing this, but, when the story of the Dodecanese during the last eight years comes to be written, it will be found to be full of accounts of the most shameful hardships inflicted on Greek inhabitants by Italy in her effort to change the Greek character of the islands.

This policy was carried on steadily throughout the great war, and perhaps with all the more vigor as it became apparent that the defeat of Turkey would inevitably result in the abolition of the technical difficulty supposed to stand between Italy and her restoration of the islands to Greece. When, therefore, the great war was at last over, and peace negotiations were definitely begun, Mr. Veniseles, with that clear sense of justice which characterizes all his actions, did not hesitate to lay claim to the islands on behalf of Greece. In a memorable statement before the Peace Conference, in the February of 1919, after stating the Greek case for the Dodecanese, with all the force which the inevitable justice of the plea could lend to it, he summed up the situation in the words, "They have been Greek for some thousands of years and for this reason they ought to be returned to Greece."

All the world by this time is aware of the Greek claim to these islands, and all the world, it is safe to say, when viewing the matter dispassionately, unhesitatingly accords them to Greece. What must be said, therefore, of Mr. Giolitti's latest offer? In few words, it is this: that Italy is willing to surrender eleven of the twelve islands to Greece, but only on such conditions as will place Italy in a preferential position, in regard to them, quite inconsistent with the sovereign rights of Greece. Mr. Giolitti demands such preferential treatment, moreover, for Italians in the Greek district of Smyrna as would result in Americans, British, and the people of all

nations other than the Italians and of all regions other than that of Rome, being practically barred out of competition with the Italians in one of the greatest ports of the Mediterranean. Further, the Italians demand equal rights with the Greeks in all the islands for their mercantile marine and for the purpose of excavation. In other words, though the national sovereignty over the islands is to pass to Greece, Italy is to retain such rights in regard to them as she pleases.

As to the island of Rhodes, Mr. Giolitti would promise that, at the end of twenty-five years, a plebiscite should be held to determine the wishes of the people with regard to their future allegiance. When this promise is considered in conjunction with the present policy of Italy in importing large numbers of Muhammadans into the island, in order to change its ethnic character, the full shamelessness of the Giolittian policy stands revealed. Italy, however, may yet find herself in serious difficulties. The Greek armies are in possession of the Meander valley. They dominate practically all western Asia Minor, and if Mr. Giolitti does not experience an eleventh-hour change of heart, and decide that Italy shall abide by her word, the consequences to Italian influence and prestige in the Near East may be disastrous.

### Tennessee's Opportunity

WHEN the Legislature of Tennessee convenes in special session, its members will have a tremendously important opportunity to record the results of real reasoning on the subject of equal suffrage. Some of them may possibly vote for the ratification of the federal amendment merely as what seems to them the best political policy in the circumstances. It is to be hoped that far more, however, will vote for the ratification because they actually understand in some measure the essential justice of equal suffrage, to men as well as to women. All of them, surely, have been doing a considerable amount of thinking on the subject since it became certain that Tennessee would be called upon to act on the amendment this summer. If, in the past, some of them have not been convinced of the wisdom of equal suffrage, what they need is neither coercion of any sort nor even merely emotional persuasion, but simply a more thorough, quiet analysis than ever before of the fundamental meaning of this democratic reform. Real reasoning is the one force which can counteract the subtlest of wrong influences.

Genuine equity is, of course, what the women are seeking. Their whole argument should rest on the basis of the rightness of the amendment. They are not demanding something merely expedient, if expedient means "politic rather than just," but they are working with the utmost enthusiasm for what is truly advantageous for all concerned. As a matter of fact, they should not have to ask equal suffrage as a favor from the men; from the beginnings of what is called government men and women should have fully participated together in the whole process of maintaining order. Their not having fully done so does not give to the men any vested interest in the voting power. Thorough reasoning on every phase of the subject has long since established the facts that equal suffrage really is equitable for all and that it has been a great success wherever it has been established. Any lingering reluctance to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment must, therefore, mean a failure to face the issue for what it is. Any legislator who feels honestly reluctant to vote for ratification needs to arouse himself thoroughly to see what subterfuges have been presented to his attention so subtly that he may have unwittingly accepted them as the truth.

Thus Tennessee's real opportunity, at this special session of its Legislature, is not to enhance the prospects of one political party or the other for the presidential election, but rather to prove that a deliberative body in a democracy really does reason rightly on fundamental questions, such as equal suffrage. What effect either favorable or adverse action will have on the November election, or on the fortunes of various politicians thereafter, is of small importance. The real appeal that the women are making is for justice. The granting of justice is certain to redound to the benefit of all concerned. The most effective suffrage campaigns are those which have been really educational. The efforts made in Tennessee are not merely to secure the passing of the ratification measure, but to awaken the whole community to the meaning of equal suffrage. The work that has been done is, therefore, of permanent value. The Legislature now has the opportunity to make this work immediately of value to the whole country, and, by example, to the rest of the world.

### Persia and the Bolsheviks

THE fuller details now available in regard to the recent descent of Bolshevik forces on northern Persia cannot be said to render the outlook in this part of the Mid East any less serious. It is still impossible to speak with any certainty as to the motives by which the aggressors were actuated, although it seems certain that, as an immediate object, the expectation of simple plunder ranked high. Bolshevik Russia stood in much need of the 160,000 pounds of cotton, the 23,000 pounds of rails, and other supplies which were secured as the result of the raid on Enzeli alone. Then there was the remnant of General Denikin's Caspian Sea fleet, which the Persians had interned, to be released and rendered available for transport. Another reason for the attack was undoubtedly the hope that Soviet Russia would thereby be able to secure an official recognition from the government at Teheran, and yet another that the government at Moscow might have the wherewithal to drive a better bargain in its negotiations with Great Britain in regard to trade and other matters.

It is to be seriously suspected, however, that whilst all these considerations are undoubtedly factors, they are by no means the fundamental causes of the Russian attack on Persia. The world is far too ready to accord the Bolsheviks a complete victory in Russia, far too ready to look upon the ancient régime of the Tsars as completely wiped out, and to take it for granted that that tremendous army of bureaucrats, in the widest sense of that term, which less than four years ago ruled Russia with a rod

of iron, is no longer existent in any form whatever. Such a view of the matter cannot, of course, be correct, or anything near correct. The great mass of the men who served the Tsar were men who had been trained to live by their wits, men who moved continually in an atmosphere of intrigue, and who were adepts, as in the case of the members of the Okhrana, or secret police, in the most astonishing systems of double-dealing.

Then there was the great army of men, soldiers, diplomats, and traders, whose whole experience had been taken up with forwarding, in one way or another, what through many decades, expanding into centuries, had come to be known as Russia's traditional policies. Of these traditional policies none was stronger or more firmly founded than that of the movement of Russia, through Persia, toward the warm waters of the Persian Gulf. In spite of all the upheavals that have taken place, there must be hundreds and thousands of Russians in the Mid East, today, who know every rope in the working out of this policy, and who for months past have been on the lookout for an opportunity to find a market for their services. The men who became nihilists and anarchists, who even led revolts and caused the murder of colleagues in order to secure the complete domination of the Okhrana, would not hesitate a moment when it came to a question of gaining certain ends by a "conversion" to Bolshevism. The latest dispatch from Teheran on the subject is significant. It declares that there is every reason to believe that General Brusiloff is "hunting with the Bolshevik pack for want of a better," and that it seems probable that many of the old Tsarist foreign office officials are also still at work and pursuing the old Russian policy of embarrassing Great Britain in Persia, Turkestan, and Afghanistan.

### Prohibition and the Photo Play

PROHIBITION has been in force in the United States for thirteen months, but thus far the motion pictures have not gone dry. Just why a large proportion of the makers of photo plays should continue to picture the use of liquors in their films is not quite clear; though if required they could probably advance some excuse. It is to be doubted, however, if the best of excuses could explain away the plain fact that the continued representation of liquor drinking in a country that has become legally dry is nothing less than open disrespect for law. While this disrespect is not illegal technically, it is certainly illegal morally, and in time the morally right thing will prevail.

In the old days of popular melodrama, before the first film plays were made, liquor scenes were often put into the plots of stories designed to illustrate the evil results of drink. As a rule it was then only the society plays, so-called, that represented intoxicants as a source of genteel pleasure. But the modern successor of popular melodrama, the photo play, is far from its unsophisticated predecessor. Its scenes, showing the places where men congregate, are not the saloon, but the club, the hotel café, the public restaurant. Two years ago, when liquor was publicly sold in various parts of the United States, the saloon was seldom depicted in film plays, except in those representing days of long ago in the American west. In a word, liquor drinking, partly as a result of the improvement of the workers' financial condition, had become as far as possible respectable just at the time when a majority of the citizens emphatically declared that drink never was and never would be respectable, and forthwith wiped it out. At that point the majority of photo plays have stood still, just as if nothing had happened on July 1, 1919.

It is to be noticed that although the motion pictures retain the drink privilege, which expired more than a year ago, they are in all other respects aggressively up-to-date. Current topics in politics, international affairs, domestic economy, and even current news happenings, are made subjects for photo plays which are shown at the theaters within a month of the time they are first mooted in the press. Then why have the "movies" not dropped liquor, which is away out of date? The chief reason, if one were to seek an explanation in the brief program of gentlemen in the "show business," is that "the public likes drinking scenes." The best proof they would be able to give of this would be to ask the inquirer to listen to the applause by scattered persons that follows in any audience when a character on the screen pours something out of a bottle labeled whisky, or gin, or mixes several liquors with great elaboration in a glass. What this "movie" man does not notice, apparently, is that the great majority of persons in the audience do not applaud such scenes. A showman of great experience with the public, such as a theater manager of many years' standing, knows the difference between the false applause of the minority and the real applause of the majority, and would see that the "social glass" was removed from the mimic world as it has been from the real world of law and order.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a certain theatrical manager of New York, a man of many years' experience, this year ordered those responsible for the composition of his future entertainments to omit all references to prohibition, either in the form of jokes or otherwise.

It is pleasant to remember that the year just past, adding its measure to the experience of the "movie" magnates, will bring them just so much nearer the eventual realization that the majority of the patrons of motion picture houses do not want scenes of drinking in their films, just as the majority of the citizens a year ago indicated that they did not want any more scenes of drinking in their daily lives.

### Ohio, Mother of Presidents

IT MAY, to most people, seem strange that so many presidents and candidates for the presidency of the United States come from Ohio. A possible reason for the apparent disproportion is the intense interest taken in all matters political by the people, the men, women, and children, of that State. Political subjects, national, state, and municipal, command the attention of the inhabitants year in and year out, and have for many years. It has frequently been said that every schoolboy in Ohio is a

politician, and this is true, in so far as one's knowledge of politics and ability to discuss the subject intelligently constitutes the politician. The average Ohio boy knows when and why the State has gone Democratic or Republican in years past, in a state or a national election. Ohio is regarded as a pivotal State at the present time, although for many years it was generally considered as safely Republican. The Ohio boy also knows how the various counties in the State stand politically, and understands the political conditions prevailing in the leading towns and cities.

When the boy reaches young manhood, and begins to call at the neighbors' houses, the subject of conversation is more likely to be political than anything else, particularly if there happens to be a campaign on hand. And the young women are apparently as capable of discussing political conditions and making accurate forecasts as are the young men. In college the same thing holds true. There are many small colleges in Ohio, and the student sentiment is as thoroughly canvassed at election times as that of any other group, while warm student debates often take place at these times.

Among the more radical partisans there is a great political gulf fixed. Political prejudice is sometimes so intense that close social friendships between Republicans and Democrats are made quite difficult. Mark Hanna, for instance, married the daughter of D. P. Rhodes, a well-known Democrat. When some one intimated to Mr. Rhodes that he had done quite an unusual thing in allowing his daughter to take a "rabid young Republican" as her husband, he said he did not oppose the match, because it gave him some one handy who could debate intelligently, at least, what, to the Rhodes view, was the "rank nonsense" of the Republicans.

The training which the Ohio schoolboy gets in politics equips him with an understanding of the issues of the day, and furnishes him with a knowledge of men and affairs that always remains with him. It is a most valuable asset to anyone who is able to rise above the petty things sometimes incident to political warfare. It educates and broadens him, and doubtless has much to do with the fact that Ohio has produced many "big men."

### Editorial Notes

EQUAL pay for equal work, is the cry of the Woman's Freedom League, and the new London County Council scales, based on the recommendations of the Burnham Committee, have raised a storm of protest in two camps, those, respectively, of the Women Teachers and the London Schoolmasters Association. The one calls for equal pay for equal work, the other protests against the scale being based upon the assumption that all men have a family household to keep up. In time work will be regarded as something independent of sex, or age, or need of charity; then something like work will be done. The cry "equal pay for equal work" is already a good deal more than a symptom.

MISS ISOLDA TRAFFORD is the first woman in Britain to attempt to qualify for the Air Ministry "A" license. Her instructor says she is the best pupil he has among 300. People who saw her "stunt" exhibition, looping the loop, spiral nose dives, and side slips, marveled at her skill and daring. She has only been flying three months, but she says it is the jolliest thing she has ever gone in for. She has already qualified for the Royal Automobile Club certificate, and it is probable that she will only have to go through a few formalities before she gets the "A" license. There seems to be no reason why a woman should not be as much at ease in the air as she is in the sea, or, for the matter of that, as she is on dry land. It all depends on the woman.

HISTORY shows that when there has been an increase of, say 1 per cent, in wages or any other fundamental cost of doing business, it has often been the signal for perhaps a 10 or 20 per cent increase in the price to the consumer of the commodity affected. The consumers individually have protested, but, as a class, they have not had an effective champion of their cause, as they now appear to possess in the economist representing the railroad Labor organizations, who says that the railroad rate increases ought to be absorbed otherwise than by the public. Of course there are those who think otherwise, but both sides now have the opportunity of bringing their arguments and proofs into the open for every one to see.

WILLIAM ARCHER, distinguished British dramatic critic, and translator of Ibsen's dramas, has arrived in New York City to participate in preparations for the staging of a new play written by himself. Mr. Archer is also author of a penetrating work called "Playmaking," which is used as a textbook in courses on dramatic technique in many universities. Now if some of the ingenious young critics, with the aid of ammunition provided by Mr. Archer himself, should compose well-reasoned arguments to prove that this English writer's play is defective by evidences from his own textbook, the distinguished visitor would probably smile and quote Portia: "If to do were as easy as to know what to do!"

IT is a truly remarkable thing that in spite of the destruction of war the world's steam tonnage shows a gain approaching 20 per cent, and that this gain exceeds the normal growth. That is to say, the total tonnage of vessels propelled by steam in June, 1914, was 45,404,000, while in June, 1920, the figure was 53,905,000. One bit of intelligence of interest is that the English-speaking nations, the United States and Great Britain, now possess, together, considerably more than one-half of the tonnage.

HISTORY repeats itself, and the description given by Lady Georgiana Peel, daughter of Lord John Russell, of Ireland, in 1848, shows that many times in its history the "illicit isle," beloved of all who really know her, has by her caprice vindicated her title to being the "very best country to live out of." But Lord John loved Ireland. His friend, Thomas Moore, the poet, said he believed that all he cared about was that the Irish should be happier, and that was about the truth.